BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXV.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1825. [NUMBER 1724.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the PACKETS which are now Open at this Office for the Reception of Letters to be transmitted to England by the Ship RECOVERY, will be Closed on or about the 19th Instant.

GEORGE ELLIOT,
Deputy Post Master General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
9th September, 1825.

BOMBAY NATIVE SCHOOL BOOK AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS and FRIENDS of this Institution, will be held at the new Buildings of the Society on the Esplanade near the Piquet Guard, on Wednesday the 28th Instant at 11 o'Clock precisely. The Hon'ble the Governor (President of the Society) in the Chair.

GEORGE JERVIS,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
3d September 1825.

जाहेर खबर-

मुंबईनी हिंदनिशाळ नि शाळ पुस्तक मंउळी-

चालता महिनानी तारीख २८ मी बुधवारनें दाहाउे कलाक ११ वाग ते कांपउपर पिकिटपासे आमंउळी ये निशाळनां घर बांध्यांछे ते ठेकाणे आ मंउळीनें मदद करनारा य हस्थोनी दरवरस परमाणे सभा म ळनारछे - त्यांहां आ मंउळीना मुख्य गवरनर साहेब तेओपण आवशे -

सदाशिव काशिनाथछत्र्ये
नेटीव सकत्री -

मुंबई
तारीख ३ सपतेंबर १८२५

जाहेर खबर-

मुंबईचो हैंदशाळा शाळा पुस्तक मंउळी-

चालत्ये महिन्याची तारीख २८ बुधवार ते दिवशी ११ वरांवर कां पावर पिकिटी जवळ या मंउळीनें शाळा यहें बांधिली आहेत त्या ठिकाणी या मंउळीस साहित्य करणारे यहस्थ यांची प्रतिवार्षिक सभा मिळणार आहे तेथें या मंउळीचे प्रमुख गवरनर साहेबही येतील-

सदाशिव काशिनाथछत्र्ये
नेठिव सकत्री -

मुंबई-
तारीख ३ सपतेंबर १८२५

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

A LONDON BUILT LANDAU, nearly new, with a set of English BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS, in good condition, and a pair of BAY ARAB HORSES. Apply to Mr. PRINSEP.

Bombay, 2d September 1825.

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

A HANDSOME yellow painted [illegible] with a pair of BAY [illegible] complete.

Bombay, 27th August 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL Sell by public auction on this day the 10th instant.

An Invoice of Bicknell's Fashionable fine round Hats.

And some coarse Hats.

An Invoice of Rich imitation Shawls, of different patterns.

An Invoice of Oil Men's Stores, Ketchup, Vinegar and best Mustard.

A case of Royal Union Hair Brushes.

Bombay, September 10th 1825.

SALE OF FINE ALE IN CASK.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 13th Instant at noon, in a Godown under the office of Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM AND CO.

Thirty Hogsheads of very superior Burton Ale by Allsopp, just landed, imported on the Calcutta from Liverpool, pronounced to be after examination by competent judges, of excellent quality, and is sufficiently bitter to resemble most closely Messrs. Hodgson and Co's. Ale.

K. AND CO. Beg to state, that they sold a Batch of this Ale, on the 13th of June last imported on the Cornwall. The purchasers of that Batch give it an excellent character.

K. AND CO. Have therefore reason to hope that the present will be equally well thought of.

Bombay, 10th September 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, next the 15th Instant,

AN Invoice of Gilt Jewellery, Furniture and Striped Chintz, Colored Handkerchiefs, Superfine Woollen Cloth, Blankets, Gentlemen's Superfine Black Hats &c.

Hodgson's Beer in bottle, Cabin Lamps, and plain and Cut Tumblers.

Meadows Street, 10th Sept. 1825

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
IN THE
MAZAGON MARINE YARD,
On SATURDAY, the 17th Instant,
AT 4 O'CLOCK
IN THE AFTERNOON,



A teak built *Pleasure Boat*, Copper bottomed and nailed, with Masts, Yards, Rigging, and Sails, complete; the principal of the latter are new.

This vessel is a safe Sea Boat, has two Cabins, the front one 12 by 11 feet, fitted up conveniently with Lockers which serve as Couches or Sleeping places, separated from the after cabin is a good water closet. She will be found well adapted to convey a small family or three or four Gentlemen to or from any part of the Western coast of India.

May be seen daily, with a list of her Stores, in Mazagon Mud Dock, where she is fitting out.

Meadows Street, 10th Sept. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
TWO NEW
KENT BUGLES,
PRICE RUPEES 120 EACH,
A LADY'S WATCH,
BY BARRAUD,
PRICE RUPEES 220.

Meadows Street, 10th Sept. 1825

BILLS ON LONDON.

MESSRS. PRINSEP AND CO. as Agents for Messrs. PALMER AND CO. of Calcutta continue to draw on Messrs. COCKERELL TRAIL and [illegible] 6 Months Sight at 1 | 10 per

Bombay, 27th August 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON MONDAY THE 3d OCT. NEXT,
AT THE
ELPHINSTONE ARMS;

THE Household Furniture and other Effects belonging to the present proprietor, retiring from the business.

COMPRISING:

Plate and Plated ware, Glass, Queen's, and China Mirrors, Globe Lamps, Wall-shades, Pictures, Capital Billiard Tables, Couches, Chairs, large and small Bedsteads, Side Boards, Dining, Breakfast and Card Tables, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

A quantity of Madeira, Champaign, Beer, and other Liquors,

At 2 o' Clock the lease of the House will be sold.

TERMS

Cash, and the Lots to be taken away within three days from the date of sale.

N. B. The Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Bombay, 10th September 1825.

FOR SALE,
AT THE GODOWNS
OF
MESSRS. PRINSEP AND CO.

THE Undermentioned Wines, and Liquors from HARPER and BELL, and Warranted of Superior quality.

Sherry,....Do. XXX Rs 24 per doz.
Ditto,.....Do. XX „ 21 ditto,
Cherry Brandy in pints, „ 26 ditto,
Rum Shrub,..... „ 24 ditto,
Fine old Sherry in
Butts, XXX..... " 900 per Butt.
Do. Do. Do. XX " 750 Do.
And from E. Butler and
Sons Sherry in quarts, at Rs. 22 per doz.
Burgundy,.....Rs. 50 "
Serceal in quarter Casks, Rs 250 each.
Do in Pints....." 88 per doz.

Bombay, 10th Sept. 1825.

EXCELLENT
SHIRAUZ WINE,
NEWLY IMPORTED,
AND
IS ON SALE FOR READY MONEY,
AT A
GODOWN
OPPOSITE
TO
EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS'
AUCTION ROOMS,

A FEW Carboys of excellent and four years old Shirauz Wine, and some double distilled Rose Water, at the following prices, viz.

Shirauz Wine a Carboy ....Rs. 18 0 00
Ditto in Shirauz Bottles at.... 3 0 00
Ditto double distilled Rose Water at..... 2 0 00

Bombay, 9th September 1825.

TO BE DISPOSED OF
ON BOARD THE SHIP
CALCUTTA,





A FINE English GREYHOUND, a very superior well bred and broke POINTER BITCH, a fine large English BULL and MASTIFF dog well bred, and a *remarkably* fine BULL BITCH.—The DOGS are young, healthy, and in good condition. For further particulars apply on board the vessel.

Bombay, 7th September 1825.

A SITUATION WANTED.

AUGUSTUS RODERIGUES, who has been several times to England, begs to intimate that he wishes to be engaged as a Servant with any Gentlemen who are to proceed to England, or send their children Home: he has several Certificates from different Gentlemen.

Apply to the Printer.

Bombay, 10th September 1825.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,
SHIP CALCUTTA,
J. R. STROYAR
COMMANDER,



HAS excellent accommodations for passengers, and carries a Surgeon, intended to sail the 1st October.

Apply to the Captain on board or to R. DIROM at the office of Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM & CO.

Bombay, 10th Sept. 1825.

For Freight or Charter
TO LIVERPOOL,



THE DOROTHY,
J. Garnock,
MASTER,
DAILY EXPECTED,
APPLY TO
RITCHIE STEUART AND CO.

Rampart Row, 10th Sept 1825.

For Freight
TO CALCUTTA DIRECT,
THE FAST SAILING SHIP



GLORIOZO,
GOING BACK ON OR BEFORE THE 20TH INSTANT,
APPLY TO
MESSRS. ROGER DE FARIA & CO.

Bombay, 10th September, 1825.

નોલ•શ્રી•ફલફતેનો•જોઇએચ જલદી•ચાલનાંકું•પોંહાંણ•એફ•નાંમે• ગલોરીઆનો•ફરીથી•પાકુ•પાઇકું•શ્રી•ફલ ફતે•જાએછે•તે•તારીખ ૨૦ મી•ચાલતા• મહીનાંનીએ•અથવા•તેહની•આગમચ•હું ફારશે•એ•બાબે•પુછ્વું•હોએતો•મી ીચ્ચ રશ•રાજર•દે•ફેરીઆ•તથા•ફંમપનીને•પુછે

તા• ૧૦ મી•શપ્ટેમબર ૧૮૨૫

Passage to London,
THE FINE TEAK SHIP
RECOVERY,
OF 600 TONS BURTHEN,
Henry C. Chapman,
COMMANDER,



WILL Sail for London direct about the 20th instant.

This Ship carries a regular Surgeon and has elegant accommodations for Passengers; plans of which may be seen and particulars known on application to Captain Chapman at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL & CO.

Bombay, 10th Sept. 1825.

Passage to London,
THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP
SIMPSON,
OF 400 TONS BURTHEN,
Henry Simpson,
COMMANDER,



WILL Sail for Tellicherry and London, on or about the 20th instant.

This Ship carries a regular Surgeon and has excellent accommodations for Passengers; plans of which may be seen at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO. here, or on application to MR. BROWN at Tellicherry.

Bombay, 3d Sept. 1825.

FOR SALE,

THE EAST INDIA MILITARY CALENDAR, Containing the Services of General and Field Officers of the Indian Army, by the Editor of the Royal Military Calendar. LONDON 1824, 2 Volumes Rupees 60.

Apply to ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH and Co.

Rampart Row, 9th [illegible]

For Freight or Passage

TO

ENGLAND,

THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

JAMES SIBBALD,

OF 670 TONS,

Capt. J. K. Forbes.



EXPECTED to arrive early in October, and to sail again for London about 1st December.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO. at whose Office a plan of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 10*th Sept.* 1825.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Copartnership heretofore existing in the Trade or business of Merchants, Agents, Shopkeepers, and Auctioneers, carried on by and between the undersigned ROBERT BAXTER and GEORGE OSBORN, under the style or Firm of BAXTER and Company, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the debts, credits, and stock in trade, assigned to the aforesaid ROBERT BAXTER; as Witness our hands and seals in Bombay this Third day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five.

RT. BAXTER, (Seal.)
GEORGE OSBORN, (Seal)

Signed and Sealed in the presence of
RODNY KEMPT,
J. O'DONNELL,

MR. ROBERT BAXTER,

HAVING been compelled by the conduct of his late and only partner Mr. GEORGE OSBORN, to obtain the Dissolution above advertised, he is again very reluctantly obliged to intrude himself thus publicly upon the notice of his Friends and the Public. To the former it becomes his duty to express his sense of gratitude for the innumerable favors he has received and acts of kindness he has experienced; but he feels himself unequal to the pleasing task of finding words adequate to express the sense of the obligation he feels to so many valued correspondents for supporting the concerns of which he has been a member for so many years. By strict attention to their commands and wishes, he hopes to experience the continuance of their future favors, and will carry on the business as heretofore under the firm of BAXTER AND CO.

As the settlement of all Accounts due by the late Partnership is always the consequence of a Dissolution, Mr. ROBERT BAXTER humbly solicits those who are indebted to his late and former concerns of "*Baxter and Company*" to make remittances or payments as large as their convenience will permit, towards the liquidation of their Accounts.

Bombay, 6*th September* 1825.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,



THAT on Saturday the 1st October, will be sold by public auction by ANUNTA RAGOWJEE the HOUSE or MATERIAL with the GROUND situated without the Town Wall in the new lane, the property of the late CASSINATH BALLAJEE (Mortgaged by the deceased to BHOW JEWBA Senov and assigned over by him to the said ANUNTA RAGOWJEE) for the benefit of the said Mortgagee or assignee, any person or persons having any claim, the same shall be made known to ANUNTA RAGOWJEE with its proper Documents within 14 days from this date, otherwise it will be considered of no validity.

Bombay, 9*th September* 1825.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીએથી આપીએચજે

શનીશ્વારને દીને તારીખ ૧ લી આ
નવા અકટોબર મહીનાં નીએ અનનતા
રાધવજી શ્રી બાહારકોટ નીકુ લેનમાં જે
હેર એક એની જમીન શાહે જાહેર લી
લાકુ કરીને વેચશે—એ મીલકત મરનાર
કાશીનાઇ બાલાજીનીકિને એ મરનારે લાકુ
જીવભા શાન દીને ગીરવી આપી હતી તેને
અનનતા રાધવજીને લખી આપીકિને તે ગીર
દીદાર અગર લખી લેનારનાં નકા શાકુ વે
[illegible] ઉપર કરએક લોક અગર લોકો
નો કરએક રીતનો દાવો પોચતો હોએતો
તે ધણીઓએ તે બાબતનો ઓચરો શાહે
આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમાં આવીને
અનનતા રાધવજીને જાહેર કરે—તેઆરપ
ક્ષી કોઇનો દાવો કબુલ કરશે નહી *

તા ૯ મી સપટેમબર ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT WASSOODEW RAMJEE and GOVIND RAMJEE having purchased of SAJOOBOY Widow, GUNGABOY Widow, and JAIRAM LUXAMON Shait Dhooroo, a certain piece of OART called *Sangavaddy* containing three quarter of a wheel situate at Girgoa in the neighbourhood of the Oart of the late Cowasjee Hirjee deceased without the Fort Walls of Bombay; any person or persons having any claim or demand thereon, or being otherwise interested therein, are hereby requested to make known the same to RAMJEE MAYIAJEE, father of the said purchasers, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 8th day of September 1825.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીએથી આપીએચજે

વાશુદેવ રામજી તથા ગોવીનડ રામજી
એ ધણીઓએ વીઢવા શાનુબાઇ તથા
વીઢવા ગંગાબાઇ તથા જેરામ લખશીમેન
શેઠ ધુડ એનાંઓ પાશેથી પોની રેટની
વાડીનો કટકો એક વેચાતો લીધોછે—એ
વાડીનુ નામ શંગાવાડી શ્રી બાહારકોટ
ગીરગામમાં મરનાર કાવશજી દીરજીની
વાડીની પાશેછે—એ ઉપર કરએક લોક
અગર લોડીનો દાવો અગર લેકેલ અગર
કરએક રીતનો કોઇનો લાગ પોચતો હો
એતો તે ધણીઓએ આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની
મુદતમાં આવીને ખરીદદારોનો બાપ રામ
જી માંએ આંજને જાહેર કરે—તેઆરપછી
એ દાવો કબુલ કરશે નહી *

તા ૯ મી સપટેમબર ૧૮૨૫

A. F. DE CONCEICAO,

No. 1 BAKEHOUSE LANE,

HAS just received for Sale on Commission a few Books in addition to those Advertised on the 13th Ultimo, Consisting as follows, viz. Moore's Hindu Phantean Plates, St. Ronan's Well by W. Scott, British Indian Monitor, Stranger's East India Guide, Lalla Rookh, Forbe's Life of Beattie 2 vols, Burn's Works, Reliques, Simpson's Euclid, Aikin's Letters to his Son 2 vols. Montague on Shakespeare, Malthus on Population, Materia Medica of Hindoostan, Lord Amherst's Embassy to China Coloured Plates, Essay on Military Law, War in Disguise, Gladwin's Ayeena Akebery 3 vols. Bunettii's Italian Dictionary 2 vols. Biju Gunita or the Algebra of Hindu, Bright's Travels in Lower Hungary Plates, Dryden's Works 4 vols. Foster's Essays, Gertrude of Wyoming by Campbell, Guthrie's Grammar, Jacob's Law Dictionary 2 vols. Ruth on Globes, Lilawati by Dr. Taylor Published in Bombay, Lauderdale's India, Lady of the Lake by W. Scott, Murray's Grammar, Murray's Reader, Poetical Class Book, Pinkerton's Geography, Preacher's Assistant, 2 vols. Pack's Insurance, Sale's Koran 2 vols. English Grammar by Scutcliffe, Greek and Latin Grammar, Malabar Grammar, Tutor's Guide to Arithmetic, Ingee s Familiar Introduction to Arts and Sciences, Townsend's Poems, Herodotus 2 vols. in Greek, Taplier improved, Bracken's Farriery improved 2 vols. Whyte's Farriery 4 vols. Plates, Cavalla's Philosophy 4 vols. Plates, Cicero's Orations in La in, Female Heroism, Family Misfortune, Fiim Flam 3 vols. Game of Chess 2 vols. Goldsmith's Essays Poems and Plays, Impey's Practice, Murray's Elements of Chemistry 2 vols. Metamorphosis of Jona, Memoirs of Rev. C. Buchanan D. D. by Pearson 2 vols. Parke's Important Trifles for the Females, Quintii Horatio, Rob Roy 3 vol. Roebuck's Naval Dictionary, Raffle's History of Java 2 vol. col. Plates, Taylor's self cultivation, Gover's Seamanship, Secret History of Cabinet of Buonaparte, Domestic Altar, Warden's Letters from Saint Helena, ditto Reply from Cape of Good Hope, Batt's Logic and Rhetoric, Bloomfield's Eschyli Persœ, Sophocle's Edipus Rex, Biographie Moderne 3 vols. Amarantha Prince of Persia, Art of speaking, Barclay's Muscular Motion, Bievendge's Sermons, British Nepos or Youth's Mirror, Burton's House of Orange, Bengal Atlas, Bailie's Plays, Bell's Surgery 7 vols. Copper Plates, Duncan's Regulation of Adawlut, Chatobrian's Martyrs, Diccionarie de Chymie, Steel's Ship Masters' Assistant, Hetopedis, Montague's Letters, 2 vols. Milton's Paradise Lost, Rose's Sallust, Duncan's Annals of Medicine Electricity and Galvanism by Carpice, Plates, Every Man his own Gardener, Ewing on the Circulation of Blood, Entic's Speaker, Gregory's Religion, Gisborne's Religion, Harvey's Meditations, Home a Poem, Invasions of England, Indian Glossary, Pocket Gazeteer, Erskine's Life, Broughton's Letters from Portugal &c. Lawry's Interest Tables, Lind's Diseases, Medical Observer 6 vols. Military Calendar 2 vols. Nodier's Promenade, Newman's Mercantile Tables, Peruvian, Paul's Letters, Life of Porteus, Simi Virgilian Husbandry, Trial of Lord Melville, Ulloa's Voyage 2 vols. Life of Fox, Yumboo 3 vols. Young's Works 3 vols. Aikin's Lithotomy, Cartwright's Regulations, Moores Anatomy 4 vols. Nicholson's Philosophy 2 vols. Percy Anecdotes, Science, Report of Cholera Morbus, Analysis of Greek Metre, &c &c. &c.

A. F. de C. Begs to return his sincere thanks to those Gentlemen who have already so kindly favoured him with their Commissions and orders, and begs to acquaint them and the Public that he still continues to receive Books for Sale on Commission at his Shop, while he trusts that by using his utmost exertions for the Disposal of such Books as are entrusted to his care, will ensure to him a continuance of their favours.

A List of all Books may be seen on Application at the Shop. Orders from Outstations punctually attended to.

Bombay, 10*th September* 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of JOSE MARIA DE SOUZA, late of Bombay Portuguese Merchant deceased, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to ANTONIO DE SOUZA of Bombay Portuguese Merchant, all Persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof,—dated this 1st day of September 1825.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PROCTOR.

AVIZO.

TENDO applicado a Corte Suprema da Judicatura em Bombaim, que as Cartas de Administraçaõ de todo e quaesquer bens moveis e immoveis, direitos e Creditos de JOZE MARIA DE SOUZA negociante de Bombaim ja defuncto, sejaõ concedidas da Corte Ecclesiastica ao ANTONIO DE SOUZA negociante de Bombaim, unico Irmaõ do ditto defuncto; Todas as pessoas interessado nelle sejaõ informado do mesmo.—Datada 1 de Setembro de 1825.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PROCURADOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JOSE MARIA DE SOUZA, late of Bombay Portuguese Merchant deceased, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to ANTONIO DE SOUZA of Bombay Portuguese Merchant, all Persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof,—dated this 1st day of September 1825.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of HARVEY A. HARVEY deceased, late a Captain of the Bombay Native Infantry, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of September 1825.

श्री

जाहीर खबर मुंबईचा सुप्रीम को उतामधें मरणार श्री मुंबईकर होदु बनांम जगंनाथ पांडवशेट ह्याचे मा लमीळकतीचा अधीकार ह्याचो शेव टली वोधवा स्त्री बनांम भागीथीबा ई ईने अर्जकेला असे कीं मजला अ धीकार द्यावा त्यासाटी सर्वलोक या मरणाराचे बाबस्तें असल्यास त्यासमा लुमह्नोणे ताा १ सपटेंबर सन १८२५

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of THOMAS HUTCHINSON deceased, late a Conductor in the Commissariat Department of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of September 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of ELIZABATH MITCHELL, late of Bombay, deceased, the widow and relict of John Mitchell, late of the same place, Coachmaker, also deceased, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 8th day of September 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of THOMAS HUTCHINSON deceased, late a Conductor in the Commissariat Department of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of September 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of MARY ANN, alias Mrs. LITHGOW, deceased, late of Bombay, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esq. Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of September 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JOHN WARNER deceased, late a Surgeon in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies, on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all Persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of September 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of MARY ANN GRANT, late of Bombay, British Subject, deceased, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of September 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of GEORCE H LYONS deceased, late a Lieutenant o the Bombay Artillery, may be grant of the Ecclesiastical Cou TIN WEST E said

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Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of J. T. HEATHCOTE deceased, late a Lieutenant of the Bombay Artillery, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST, Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of September 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of T. WILLIAM GARDINER deceased, late an Ensign in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies, on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 8th day of September 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of HENRY LOCK deceased, late an Ensign of the Bengal Military Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof. —Dated this 8th day of September 1825

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of VIRZLOLL TRICUMDASS of Bombay deceased, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to VULLUBDASS TRICUMDASS as a Brother of the said deceased; all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of September 1825.

T. HOPKINS.
PROCTOR.

જાહેર • ખબર

શ્રી • મુંબઇવાલો • અરનાર • વીરજલાલ • ત
શીદમંદશા • એની • માલ • મીલકતનુ • અખતી
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પરીમ • ક્રોરટ • આપ્ય • જ્યુડીકેટર • ની • હજરની
ફીઆશતીકાલ • ક્રોરટમાં • અરજ • કરીછે •
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નો • ખાળશાતા • ફોએ • તેનાંખ્યાને • જાહેર • થા
એ — તા • ૮ મી • શપટેમબર ૧૮૨૫ *

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR,

I have often noticed a strange want of arrangement in some of the houses of Bombay, which it would be well to remedy: I mean the non-employment of doorkeepers or *durwans*. I have frequently gone to houses to pay morning visits, where I have been obliged to remain nearly a quarter of an hour before I could find a servant to inform me whether the master or mistress was at home. It is very awkward, too, on enquiring if the lady of the house is at home, to receive for answer, "I will ask her, Sir." They manage these things much better in Calcutta, where no house is without durwans, who are always ready to answer as instructed as to the visibility or invisibility of the *Madam Sahib*.

Your's obediently,
DUCK.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

I am obliged to pass almost daily between Colaba and Bombay, and though I cannot help praising the road lately finished for public convenience, I cannot avoid saying a word on the subject of a very offensive nuisance which exists towards the verge of the Esplanade. I mean the *materiel* collected by the scavengers, and placed on the beach for the purpose of being carried away by the tides, but which generally to act upon it with much repository of dead dogs, offensive to by tainting the neighbouring or circumambient atmosphere. I hope, Mr. Editor, by publishing this short epistle you will assist in relieving our suffering *olfactories*, which, from our enjoying a far purer atmosphere than you are accustomed to in Bombay, have acquired a delicacy which subjects them to be affected by the slightest impressions.

Your's obediently,
A COLABAITE.

Colaba, Sept. 6.

GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 2D SEPTEMBER 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 273 of 1825. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council sanctions, as a temporary measure, the establishment of a Lock Hospital at Rajcote from the 26th of June last.

Bombay Castle, 3d September 1825.

No. 274 of 1825. Gunner T. W. Whittel of the 4th Company 1st Battalion of Artillery, is placed at the disposal of the Resident at Nagpoor, but will be borne until further Orders on the Artillery Brigade Major's Non Effective List.

Gunner Whittel will proceed to Nagpoor without delay; one month's pay in advance to be paid to him.

Bombay Castle, 6th September 1825.

No. 275 of 1825. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council confirms a Division Order by Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, dated Mhow 24th July last, appointing Lieutenant Bartlett of the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, Staff Officer to a Detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Salter ordered to Oujein on duty.

Bombay Castle, 8th September 1825.

No. 276 of 1825. The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm an order by Major Farquharson, dated Baroda 18th March, directing all reports to be made to him as Senior Officer at that station.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Charles Jackson, L. L. B., to officiate as Chaplain of Kaira and Ahmedabad, in the room of the Reverend Ambrose Goode, removed to Poona.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Acting Sec. to Govt.

Bombay Castle,
5th September 1825.

MARINE APPOINTMENT.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant J. J. Robinson of the Hon'ble Company's Marine, to officiate as assistant to the Superintendent of Marine, until further orders.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Acting Sec. to Govt.

Bombay Castle,
5th September 1825.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH 1825.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' 1 | 10d to 1 | 11d and looking up.
Calcutta...90 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras/. 30 do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

There have been no arrivals from England since our last.

The ship Flora, Capt. J. J. Bazilio, from Rio Janeiro the 28th June, the first independent Brazilian ship which has visited this port, arrived on the 4th inst. The *Diario* newspaper does not contain news of much importance. An expedition had been sent to Monte Video, to put down a rebellion which had been excited by the Governor of that place. The Senate had assembled all the nobility and citizens, to take into consideration the best mode of erecting an equestrian statue in honour of the reigning Emperor, similar to that of Don Jose the First of Portugal. The state of Brazil was generally tranquil, and the Government was proceeding fast in consolidating its institutions. Sir Charles Stewart was daily expected from Lisbon, with an acknowledgment by Portugal of the independence of the new Government. Another ship was to sail soon after the Flora for Surat, for the purpose of obtaining piece goods.

Nothing of any interest can be expected from our armies in the territories of Ava during the present inactive season. It is supposed that the campaign will be renewed with vigour on the ceasing of the rains, and Sir A. Campbell is in sanguine hopes of soon being in possession of Amerapoora. The troops at Prome, from all accounts, continue healthy, and provisions are abundant.

The latest Calcutta papers state that the cholera prevailed to a great extent among the natives in that city, and was particularly fatal.

The attention of the public at home has lately been much directed to the Corn [illegible] more particularly as the high duty [illegible] articles of import have, in almost very other instance, been reduced, while the agricultural interest still continues protected at the expense of the manufacturing. The ministry admit the impolicy of the present system, but appear to think it rather a difficult task to frame a plan which will be generally satisfactory. The effects of keeping up the price of corn (and of course of bread) on the value of labour is no doubt detrimental, in as far as raises the price of manufactures, and of course tends to limit their sale, and consequently to diminish the employment of the national capital. If it is true, as Mr. Huskisson states, that the Americans are beginning to compete with us in the sale of cotton goods in the ports of the Mediterranean, a strong argument is offered for removing all duties or prohibitory regulations which tend to raise the price of labour. Among these the high duty on tea may be mentioned, for this article has almost now become in many parts of the country, even to the lower orders, a necessary of life; and we have known some of this class so addicted to its use, that the money which would have afforded a solid meal has been entirely expended in procuring their favourite beverage. Nothing, it appears, is to be done in the way of modifying the corn laws in the present Session of Parliament; and it is to be hoped that no sudden or violent change of system will be made, which might prove most injurious to thousands who had made recent purchases of land, or who have engaged in new leases.

In our present number will be found a letter signed A COLABAITE, on the subject of a nuisance caused by depositing the rubbish collected from the town by the scavengers, near the road leading to Colabah. We had once the honor of being an inhabitant of the CHERSONESUS, and can speak in confirmation of the offensive state of the atmosphere at the part of the road alluded to, and which, during neap tides, is sometimes quite insufferable. We have been frequently struck with the difference between the two approaches, in going to and returning from Colabah. On the Colabah side there is something of the picturesque. We have a fishing village—fishermen mending nets—boats drawn up on the beach—and canoes at anchor in the little bay,—all objects associated with ideas of industry and contentment, and which would, we have no doubt, have induced the erudite DR. SYNTAX, had he travelled so far, to have tightened GRIZZLE's rein, for the purpose of contemplating a scene so much to his taste. The approach to the Esplanade from Colabah, is the very opposite of all this, and has a most unseemly appearance. Logs of wood irregularly piled, rubbish and filth of every description, with other disagreeable objects, meet the eye, while another sense must be obtuse indeed if it can withstand the "villainous combination" with which it is assailed.

The question, however, is, how is the nuisance to be remedied? We think an effectual plan would be to erect either a wooden scaffolding or a pier of stone, extending into deep water, from which to empty the scavengers' carts. During the time the tide is ebbing, the current from the harbour into Back Bay is extremely strong; and if the rubbish was only allowed to be thrown into the sea at that period, we have little doubt the strength of the tide would remove it to where it might "waste its fragrance in the desart air," instead of disturbing the olfactories of the travellers on a much frequented highway. Such is our opinion, which is, perhaps, not worth much; but should any thing we have said assist in effecting the object desired by the COLABAITE, we shall have our reward, while it will be a matter of indifference what plan is adopted, so long as it is successful.

Opinions at home relative to the Bhurmese war, appear to be as various as they generally are on every other subject which happens to agitate the public mind. The fear and anxiety which had for a moment been excited by false and exaggerated reports, and the efforts of the alarmists, appear to have subsided, and a more cool and collected view is now taken of the state of affairs in the East. The opinion that at one time prevailed, that the duration of our power, and the whole fabric of our dominion in India, depended on the result of the Bhurmese war, appears less generally entertained, and instead of the temporary gloom that had been caused by the sickness at Rangoon, and the partial defection of the sepoys, some of the public prints display quite an opposite feeling, and were sanguine in the expectation that the victories gained by Sir A. Campbell at Rangoon would make the Bhurmese accede to whatever terms we might choose to impose upon them. The following extract, relative to the state of India, is from one of the latest English papers:—

"By the latest advices from India, it appears that the Burmese war has not, in any degree, weakened our power or influence throughout Hindoostan. A letter, written the first week in December from Central India, says, "This country is in a state of perfect quietude; and DAOLUT RAO SINDIA, our former opponent, but now our Ally, is as peaceably disposed as we could wish. There are, as usual, petty quarrels occurring every now and then, between paramount Rajahs (whom we may compare to the great Barons of the feudal ages), and their refractory Thakoors, or powerful vassals. Similar events were of constant occurrence in Europe some centuries ago; and they naturally arise out of the present constitution of society in India; but these insulated contests have only a local operation, and in no way affect the general peace." These remarks may serve to allay the fears which many persons entertained, in consequence of the Barrackpore mutiny. The example of insubordination did not spread even among the native troops in the neighbourhood: and certain it is, that in Central India no cause for apprehension exists, other than that which must always attend an empire so rapidly gained, and so widely extended."

It is highly gratifying to learn that *the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel* experiences the warmest support at the out-stations, as well as at the Presidency. The Rev. Samuel Payne has transmitted to the District Committee from the Southern Concan, a list of contributions exceeding seven hundred rupees, and which, according to a resolution at the General Meeting, will be remitted towards the completion, in the first instance, of Bishop's College, Calcutta.

Native accounts from Cutch, which have reached Bombay in four days by sea, mention that a band of marauders had succeeded in plundering the village of Bheemasseer, within eight miles of Anjar. They also state that Goorjee, chief of Nurra, and one of the Rao's *bayaud*, had fled to Scind, where he had collected about a thousand followers, whom it is supposed he would employ in plundering excursions into the Cutch territories. The first fall of rain had been abundant; but a second supply was much wanted, without which the natives appeared to think a total failure of the crops would take place.

The King has been pleased to appoint The Right Honorable James Lord Forbes, to be His Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The Recovery, Captain Chapman, is expected to sail for England about the 20th Instant.

ARRIVALS.—Captain R. O. Meriton, 2d European Regiment.
Surgeon W. Thomson, 4th Light Dragoons.
Captain G. Edsall, Commanding 1st Extra Bat.
DEPARTURES.—Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, 10th Regiment.
Captain St. John Grant, Madras Establishment.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 2d Arab Ship Darria Beggy, Naiqudah Syed Abdooraiman from Mocha, 11th August.
Do. Ship Calcutta, Captain J. R. Stroyan, from Liverpool, 19th May.
Do. 4th Portuguese Ship Flora Do Rio, Capt, J. J. Bazilio, from Rio de Janeiro 28th June.
Do. 5th Ship Gloriozo, Captain Paterson, from Calcutta 22d July.
Passengers per Ship Calcutta.—R. D. Dirom.
Passengers per Ship Gloriozo—Mrs. Fawcett, Dr. Thompson, Mr. MacDowell, and Lieutenant Fawcett.
DEPARTURES.—Sept. 6 Ship Asia, Capt. Wm. L. Pope, to London.
Passengers by Asia—Mrs. Keys and 3 Children Captain Binning, and Phillip Skinner.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 22d, Ship Roharts, Capt. G. Roe, from Rangoon 14th July, and Acheen 3d August.
Do. Ship Hercules, Captain J. Heron, from Rangoon 15th July.
23d. Brig Louisa, Captain Potier, from Coringa 15th July.
Do. Brig Kent, Captain H. Symers, from Calcutta 1st July, and Masulipatam 12th August.
24th, Ship Isabella, Captain J. Wallis, from Calcutta 17th July.
25th, Ship Lord Amherst, Captain R. Lucas, from Calcutta 31st July.
Do. Ship John, Captain Thomas Popplewell, from London 26th March, Madeira 23d April, and Johanna 30th July.
26th, Brig Sarah, Captain Peter Milne, from London 14th February, Cape of Good Hope 16th June, and Ceylon 17th August.
DEPARTURES.—August 19th, Ship Argyle, Capt. J. Harding, for Rangoon.
Do. Ship Helen, Captain G. Langley, for Rangoon.
Do. H. C. Ship Minerva, Captain G. Probyn, for Calcutta.
20th, Ship Zenobia, Capt. D. Wilson, for Calcutta.
Do. Ship Famdany, Captain F. G. Reid, for Calcutta.
Do. American Ship Jane, Captain C. Maitland, for Calcutta.
Do. H. M. Schooner Cochin, Captain J. S. Brisbane, on a Cruize.
21st, Schooner Fly, Captain G. Andrews, Singapore and Manilla.
Do. Brig Lovely Sophia, Captain Louis Ringwald, for Masulipatam.
22d, Brig Holly Latchemy, Captain W. Rodgers, for Bombay.
23d, Ship La Belle Alliance, Captain G. A. Brook, for Calcutta,

Do. Brig Cauder Bux, Captain Edward Drieberg, for Colombo.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—August 11. Ship Fergusson, G. Stodart, from Rangoon 15th July.

Ditto Eliza, G. Cuthbertson, from ditto 26th ditto.

13. Ship Frances Charlotte, P. Johnson, from Rangoon 23d July.

Brig Mahomed Bux, Nacoda, from Nagore 15th July, Covelong, and Bimlipatam 6th August.

14. H. C. Yacht Nereide, S. Heather, from Masulipatam 9th August.

15. Ship Indian Oak, J. Reed, from Rangoon 26th July.

17. Brig Indian, A. Shameer, from Liverpool, 10th April.

Do, French Brig Buffan, A. Garnat, from Bordeaux 10th Jan.

Passengers per Eliza, from Rangoon:—Capt. James Macpherson, H. M. 13th Light Infantry; E. D. Frome, Esq. H. C. Flotilla; G. Johnston, Esq. Merchant; Mr. Turner, Riding-Master Body Guard; Mr. T. Grose, H. C. Apothecary: Mr. Hicks, Commissariat Department; 1 Non-Commissioned Officer, 6 Privates Bengal Artillery, 37 Native Invalids, and 8 ditto Followers.

Per Fergusson, from Rangoon:—Lieut. Andrew, Wright, 10th Regt. Madras N. I.; and Mr. J. P. Griffiths, Mariner.

Per H. C. Yacht Nereide:—Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart.; Mrs. Campbell and two Children; and Capt. Sutherland.

DEPARTURES.—August 13. Ship Hydroos, Nacoda, for Madras.

16. Ship Sultan, T. Mitchell, for Madras.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On the 2nd September, at Matoongha, the Lady of Captain Barton, Artillery, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Bhooj, on the 14th ultimo Miss Thomson aged 18 years, much regretted by her friends.

At Surat, on the 28th ultimo, Juliana Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Vibert Esq. aged 8 years and six months.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—By Special Licence, at the House of James Lud. Grant, Esq. by the Revd. G. J. Ladrie Alexander Grant, Esq. to Maria De Champ.

BIRTHS.—At Berhampor, on the 27th July, the Lady of J. T. Anstey, Esq. Civil Service, of a son.

On Sunday, the 21st August, at Trichinopoly, the Lady of Captain Bruce, 35th Regiment, of a son.

On the 23d August, Mrs. Robert France, of a daughter.

At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 22d August, Sarah, the wife of Mr. Quarter Master Archbold, of the Horse Brigade of Artillery, of a Son.

At Royapooram, on Wednesdey, the 24th August, the Wife of Mr. Constantine De Rozario, of a Son.

In Black Town, on the 26th August, at her Father-in-law's house, Mrs. Jacob Thompson, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Madras, on the 6th of August, Margaret Bridget, the infant Daughter of Lieutenant S. B. Goodrich, 1st Regiment Native Infantry.

On the 7th August, Mr. P. Samuel.

At Bellary, on the 7th August, aged 30 years, Catherine Bamford, wife of Gunner W. Bamford, of the Artillery.

On Thurday, the 11th August Mrs. Mary Wiltshire, relict of the late Serjeant Wiltshire, of the H. C. Service.

On the 15th August at Secunderabad, Ensign Wilson, of H. M. 30th Regiment.

At Nagapatam, on the 20th August, James Smart, Esq. M. D. Surgeon.

At Madras, on the 22d August, Matilda, third Daughter of the late Revd. Nicholas Wade, Senior Chaplain, Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Chandernagore, on Thursday, the 4th August, by the Reverend Mr. Henderson, Barrackpore, and by M. Le France, Magistrate, at the Catholic Church, Captain Vaughan Loydd Palmer, to Miss Piron Imbert.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 9th August, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, R. L. C. McCutchaw, Esq. to Miss Eliza Hollingbery.

At Calcutta, on the 13th August, at the Scotch Church, by the Reverend J. Brown, Hubert Marshall, Esq. 33d Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to Miss Anna Maria Andree, eldest Daughter of Major Andree, 7th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.

BIRTHS.—At Booj, on the 6th July, the Lady of Capt. Soppitt, 18th Regiment, of a Son.

At Hazzareebaug, on the 9th August, the Lady of Captain H. L. Playfair, of a Son,

At Meerut, on the 14th July, the Lady of Colonel Edwards, of H. M.'s 14th Regt. of a Daughter.

At Calpentyn, on the 15th July, the Wife of Jeronimus De Roseiro Pully, Merchant, of a Daughter.

At Mahidpoor, on the 25th July, the Lady of Capt. Dangerfield, Assistant Opium Agent Malwa, of a Daughter.

At Berhampore, on the 27th July, the Lady of Captain J. Steel, 41st Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 3d August, the Lady of Mr. Assistant Surgeon John Douglas, of a Son.

At Huttah, on the 3d August, Mrs. M. F. Barthelemy, the wife of Mr. F. Barthelemy, Clerk to the Principal Assistant Agent Governor General in Saugor and the Nurbudda Territories, of a Daughter.

At Malda, on the 4th August, the Lady of J. W. Batemen, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Ballygunge, on the 9th August, Mrs. Thacken of a Daughter.

At Howrah, on the 13th August, Mrs. W. S, Blackburn, of a Daughter.

At Barrackpore, on the 13th August, the Lady of Captain Haslam, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 13th August, the Lady of Robert Alexander, Esq. of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 14th August, Mrs. Charles Cornellus Junior, of a Daughter.

At his house in Hastings' Place Chowringhee, on the 15th August, the Lady of C. K. Robinson, Esq of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 16th August, Mrs. R. Middleton, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 8th July, Matilda Cecilin Eliza, the infant daughter of Mr. John Picachy, aged 9 months and 23 days.

At Sultanpore, Benares, on the 10th July, Lieutenant-Colonel Lucius R. O'Brien, C. B. Commandant of the 8th Regiment of Bengal Light Cavalry.

At Kottanchina, in Colombo, on the 12th July, Anne Rodrigo, relict of the late Andrian Casie Chitty, Merchant, and sister of Abraham Rodrigo, D. N. First Malabar Modeller and Translator to the Gate, Head of the Protestant Chitties and Manager over the Malabar Washermen, Barbers and Musicians of Colombo.

At Prome, on the 16th July, Captain Henry Parsons, of His Majesty's 77th Regimant.

At Ramree, on the 20th July, aged 21 years, Ensign George Mempus Pilgrim, 40th Regt. Native Infantry.

At Mahatee, near Arracan, on the 20th July, Captain Randall, Adjutant of the 16th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

At Arracan, on the 23d July, Mr. Graham, of the Commissariat Department.

At Cossil, on the 27th July, Mr. Menzies, in the Service of Messrs. Mereer and Co.

At Benares, on the 1st August, Frances Isabella, Youngest daughter of Robert Richardson, Esq. Commercial Resident of Commercolly.

At Ghazeepore, on the 2d August, the Lady of Major Alexander Brown, 1st European Regiment.

At Dacca, on the 4th August, Henry William Money Esq. Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties.

At Calcutta, on the 9th August, of the Colera Morbus, William R. Jones, Son of Mr. J. B. Jones, aged 5 years.

At Calcutta, on the 10th August, Caroline Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. M. Jones, aged 5 years, 4 months and 18 days.

At Calcutta, on the 14th August, C. Greenwaller, Esq. aged 31 years.

At Calcutta, on the 14th August, the infant Son of R. Alexander, Esq.

At Chowringhee, on the 15th August, Mary Anna, the Daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Bryant, Judge Advocate General, aged 1 year, 10 months and 5 days.

At Calcutta, on the 16th Augnst, Miss Maria Barretto, the infant Daughter of Luis Joseph Barretto, Esq. aged 10 months and 17 days.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—On the 4th April, at St. James's Church, Dr. P. Leslie, to Miss Hendrie.

In May last, at Streatham, George Seton, Esq. Perthshire, late of Bombay, to Miss Isabella Bruce, niece of James Laing, Esq., Streatham Hill, Surrey.—The happy couple started immediately after the ceremony for Hyle House, to spend the honeymoon.

DEATHS.—In the vicinity of London, on the 23d March, 1825, Lieutenant James Beattie Glennie, in the H. E. I. Company's Service, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Glennie, of Mareschal College, Aberdeen.

On Saturday, the 7th May last, at the residence of his father near Enfield, Adam George Hogg, eldest son of Colonel Adam Hogg, of the H. E. I. Company's Service, in the 19th year of his age.

Madras Intelligence.

AUGUST 26, 1825.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

6 per Cent. Paper 26½ per Cent. Prem.
Old 5 " " 1¼ " "
New 5 " " ¾ " "

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 9⅝ at 3 months sight.
" " 1 | 10 at 6 Do. do.
Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay par.

The weather at the Presidency has, for the last few days, taken a monsoonish turn, and were we to judge from appearances we should suppose the fall pretty general in parts of the interior also.

[*Mad. Gaz. August* 27.

On Wednesday arrived the Ship John, Captain Thomas Popplewell, from London 26th March, Madeira 23d April, and Johanna the 30th July.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. W. Gray, Miss Popplewell, W. A. Shaw, Esq. Tho. Norris Esq. F. C. Moisden, Esq. R. Cadell, Esq. J. C. Drummond, Esq. Lieutenant W. Gray, Messrs. J. O Drayer and H. Van Kelsdingers.

On Friday arrived the Brig Sarah, Captain Peter Milne, from London the 14th February, Cape of Good Hope the 16th June, and Ceylon the 17th August.

The H. C. Ship Warren Hastings, Captain Mason, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta.

The Brig Sarah, Captain Milne, arrived in the Roads on Friday last from England.—She is certainly rather a small craft to undertake such a voyage, her Tonnage we should conceive not exceeding one hundred and fifty Tons.

We regret to hear that the Theodosia from Calcutta bound to this Port was lost off Ganjam on the 14th instant—no particulars have reached us as to whether any lives have been lost.

We hear that Sir George Ricketts is on board the Sir Edward Paget, which was at Portsmouth and ready to sail on the 20th of April.

Late accounts from England mention that no one had been appointed Recorder of Prince of Wales Island, vacant by the death of Sir Francis Bayley.

Several gentlemen of the Bar were Applicants for the appointment, and it was supposed that Mr. Claridge would be selected for the office—It is said the Court of Directors had determined on increasing the number of Attornies in the Supreme Courts at Madras and Bombay, and two Solicitors in addition to the usual number had been appointed at each of the two Presidencies.

[*Madras Courier, August* 30.

We regret to find that accounts have reached the Presidency of the loss of the Ship Theodosia on the Coast near Ganjam. This Ship was from Calcutta homeward bound. All on board are stated to have been saved. The Theodosia left the Bengal River about the 3d, and was lost on the 14th Instant. No details of this unfortunate occurrence have reached us.

[*Govt. Gazt. August* 30.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs. As. 20th August, 1825.	Rs. As. SELL.
Premium	28 0 Remittable Loan 6 P.Ct.	27 0 Premium
Discount	0 12 5 Per Cent. Loan 1822-23	1 4 Discount
Ditto	1 0 4 Per Cent Loan.....	1 8 Ditto

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London 6 Months sight,..2s. 0d. a 2s. 1d. per Sa. R.
Madras 30 Days Ditto. 98 a 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Mad. R.
Bombay ditto ditto. . . 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Bombay R.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills..... 8 0 per cent
Ditto on Government Bills..... 7 6 "
Interest on Loans on Deposit,..... 7 0 "

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,
29TH JULY, 1825.

M. Ainslie, Esq. to be Agent to the Governor General in Bundlecund.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
4TH AUGUST, 1825.

Mr. J. B. Biscoe, Collector of Purneah.

Mr. J. S. Clarke, Assistant in the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
11TH AUGUST, 1825.

Captain W. G. Mackenzie, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, Resident at Malacca.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
11TH AUGUST, 1825.

Mr. T. B. Beale, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Furruckabad.

SECRET DEPARTMENT,
12TH AUGUST, 1825.

Mr. Thomas Campbell Robertson, to be Agent of the Governor General on the South East Frontier and Commissioner in Arracan.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 9th August, 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Referring to General Orders to His Majesty's forces in India, by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated the 28th of December last, No. 3170, respecting the adoption of the revised Book of Regulations, published by the King's Command, laying down the System of Field Exercise and Evolutions for the Army, and adverting to the last Half-yearly Inspection Reports, which have just collectively been received, and in which the fulfilment of the New System could not be reported upon, on account of the Season, it is now desired, that the Half-yearly Reports after the month of December next, shall particularly notice the slightest deviation from the New System which may exhibit itself in any of His Majesty's Corps serving under the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

On former occasions, the few deviations observable, were pointed out in the usual manner, and after this notice, His Excellency assures Himself, that the Reports resulting from the next Inspection of His Majesty's Army in India, will prove, that not one Corps differs from the other, even in the most trivial degree, and His Excellency gives this timely intimation, that as the Books alluded to, will be considered a full year in use next December, no excuse can be received for a want of thorough knowledge of their contents by all concerned.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 13th August, 1825.

The undermentioned Officers received His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence during the Month of March last, for the periods specified against their respective Names.

11th Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Butcher from 13th September 1825 to the 24th March 1826.

44th Regiment.

Ensign Bayley, from 10th February 1825, until required for embarkation.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

48th Foot.

Assistant Surgeon J. Campbell, from the 30th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Fenton deceased, 10th August 1825.

87th Regiment.

Lieutenant Mends having been promoted by His Majesty into the 38th Regiment, Lieutenant Curtayne will succeed to the vacancy caused by the death of Lieutenant Irvine, 14th April 1825.

Ensign W. Smyth to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Walker promoted, 6th June 1825.

89th Foot.

Ensign J. M. McLean to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Kennedy deceased, 19th October 1824.

C. Macan, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice McLean promoted, 19th October 1824.

Lieutenant P. Agnew to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Coates deceased, 26th November 1824.

Lieutenant A. Stewart to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Rose killed in action, 8th March 1825.

Lieutenant A. S. H. Aplin to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Cannon killed in action, 8th March 1825.

Lieutenant A. B. Taylor to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Redmond deceased, 22d April 1825.

Ensign T. C. Forbes to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Agnew promoted, 26th November 1824.

Ensign W. Olpherts to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Stewart promoted, 8th March 1825.

Ensign C. Arrow to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Aplin promoted, 8th March 1825.

Ensign Thomas Prendergast to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Taylor promoted, 22d April 1825.

J. Graham, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Prendergast promoted, 22d April 1825.

MEMORANDUM.

89th Foot.

Ensign T. C. Forbes to be Lieutenant, vice Kennedy deceased.

C. Macan, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Forbes as stated in the General Orders of the 31st December 1824.

Lieuts. Agnew and Stewart to be Captains.

Ensigns Olpherts and Arrow to be Lieutenants in succession to Rose and Cannon killed in action, as stated in the General Orders of the 9th April 1825.

Lieutenant Aplin to be Captain.

Ensign T. Prendergast to be Lieutenant.

J. Graham, Gentleman, to be Ensign, in succession to Redmond deceased, as stated in General Orders of the 23d May 1825, are hereby cancelled.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to approve of the undernamed Gentlemen joining the Corps marked opposite their names, as Volunteers.

Thomas Sonthall, junior, His Majesty's 38th Foot.

Thomas Watton Halfhide, His Majesty's 44th Foot.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

PROME, JULY 15.—Our gallant General hopes to move towards the Capital, a march of at least 35 days, in Oct. but we fear it cannot be before Nov. or Dec. We have a report, about as *fresh* as the Bull's ideas, that a man has returned from Ava who says he saw 30,000 men assembled, and on the King having enquired, why they allowed us to take Prome, said *they* fought hard for 3 days! but that we came by land and water with such a force that they could not hold out, and that Sarawaddy could not defend the place, and even His Golden Footed Majesty could not fight against the English! The fall of Arracan had caused great consternation at Court when the late commander in chief was murdered by the King's order. His Majesty wished to appoint Prince Sarawaddy in his stead, but the wary Queen reminded him, it would be a very impolitic measure to invest with so much power the heir-apparent to the Throne! upon which the present commander in chief was appointed; the King ordered an immediate levy of 60,000 men—melted some silver, and intended giving each man 130 Ticals; the Ava Government is represented to be under very great alarm, and appear as if they would thankfully accept almost any terms to discontinue this unequal contest; the horses of the Body Guard and Cattle are dying fast for want of Gram. Bundoolah's House at Prome has been converted into an Elephant shed, capable of containing 47 Elephants, the Floors of all the rooms, except the centre, are taken away. My object (says my correspondent) in visiting it was to see a wild Elephant, a sight for a griffin! the active Bengal Commissariat officer, hearing there were some about 60 miles off, sent some tame Elephants to catch them, 5 were secured, one has died, and 4 remain: one has arrived, it is small, young and *kicking* in fine style; throws things at people and attempts to lay hold of them with his trunk; how I wished I could shew my kin in the north this grand spectacle!

[*Govt. Gaz. August* 15.

By the last accounts from Arracan there would appear to be no diminution of the sickness that has so deplorably prevailed in that quarter. The Sepoys suffered greatly from disease, the climate appearing to be noxious to their constitution; while the men of the Mugh Levy were little, if at all, affected.

The accounts from Prome are very satisfactory. The Troops are stated to be in excellent spirits, and the enemy to be concentrating their forces between Prome and Ava, with the view of disputing our advance. This is exactly what our brave fellows want, and if the Burmese stand to their resolution of meeting us in the hostile array, we may except to hear a good account of them.

The death of the BUNDOOLAH struck a sad damp throughout the Burmese territories. He was by all reports a very able man for a Burman, and from his roughly decisive measures, well calculated to keep an army of barbarians in order. He occasionally adopted very summary means of rallying the drooping spirits of his men. Thus, when on one occasion the artillery men that served one of his guns appeared to shrink from our galling fire, he cut off the heads of three of them upon the spot with his own hand. The rest of course took the hint, and dared not make a retrograde movement under the BUNDOOLAH'S eyes, however much inclined to do so.

The reliance which the Burmese formerly

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS, at the Courier Press, No. 1, Church Gate Street, by SHREECHRISTNA JAGONNATH *PRABHOO*, Hindoo, No. 15, Pallow Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

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Subscribers at out-stations, who require all extra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are r

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1825.

(Coutinued from the last Page.)

placed in the BUNDOOLAH, seems to be transferred to the three Witches who we lately mentioned accompany the army. These weird ladies, we presume, will perform the same extraordinary service which BARON MUNCHAUSEN represents himself as effecting at the siege of Seringapatam, where, mounted upon a superb charger, he galloped forth in front of the British lines, catching all the cannon balls in his hands and hurling them back again at the fortress, much to the annoyance of TIPPOO, and the grateful admiration of those for whom he did this good service

[*Ind. Gaz. Aug.* 15.

It is understood, that the late visit of Sir Archibald CAMPBELL to Rangoon was in consequence of the overtures of peace, to which we have already alluded, having reached that place. Sir Archibald came down, it is said, from Prome in the Steam boat in 24 hours, but arrived too late—the dispatches having been forwarded to the Supreme Government, before he reached Rangoon. Sir Archibald is said to enjoy great health; and to be sanguine in his hopes of reaching Umrapoora, as soon as weather permits the re-opening of the campaign. He is said to put very little faith in the sincerity of any movements, on the part of the Burmese towards negotiations for peace: How far these overtures are entitled to attention, as being made in a spirit, that would give assurance of any terms agreed on being observed, we cannot take upon us to say. There is certainly a strong necessity, in all treaties with Asiatic Powers, for providing against the contingency of their stipulations being disregarded on the first fair opportunity that offers: but so far as we are acquainted with the Birmah character, it does not appear that a greater degree of insincerity attaches to it, than to that of other Asiatic Governments: and the mere suspicion, that the overtures made are with a view to deceive, scarcely seems a sufficient reason for not weighing their importance, and if honourable to the British arms and character, receiving them as the basis of a treaty of peace.

[*John Bull, August* 15.

We regret to learn that there is no steady abatement, or progressive diminution of sickness among the natives of Calcutta. The reports of one day differ, we understand, materially from those of another; but the mortality [illegible] increase. We have heard that the natives are first attacked with a species of fever, and that on this subsiding and their becoming convalescent, Cholera supervenes and carries them off. The disease is said to be confined to particular districts of Calcutta, and to leave intervals altogether unvisited by it; and we are informed that the spots where it is most fatal, are those most remarkable for filth and luxuriant vegetation and stagnant tanks. The ascertaining of these points beyond dispute would go far to the discovery of the real causes of these fatal epidemics, and also to the best means of preventing or curing them.

Such of our readers, as are acquainted with Military transactions, during the war in Peninsular Spain, will perhaps recollect, that the Duke of Wellington complained of many of the statements, which appeared in the English Journals, as coming from officers serving under him; and that in consequence orders were issued from the Horse Guards, prohibiting the practice, pointed out to the Commander in Chief. We allude to this in consequence of observing the very numerous letters, purporting to be from officers, now engaged in Ava and Aracan, which find their way into the public prints. Many of these certainly contain the most interesting information, and are most welcome, when they reach the hands of us purveyors for the public good. We think, however, that a very considerable degree of discretion is required on the part of Editors, in publishing the private letters they may receive. We have occasionally observed several in other Journals—perhaps we have inadvertently given some ourselves—which the writers could scarcely have intended for publication; and which, if they had, contained passages, that in produce ought to have been withheld. But we notice these circumstances, more with a view to do justice to the liberality of Government, in permitting the public in India to receive news [conveyed in private letters] through the medium of the public Press; and appeal to every candid man, if the indulgence is not granted to as great an extent, as under similar circumstances it would be in England itself. With what justice therefore Mr. HUME or Sir CHAS. FORBES can complain of the public press in India, and say, that they are compelled to rest their observations on the war, now going on in Ava, on the authority of private letters, which they pull from their pockets, may be safely left to every one to judge for himself.

[*John Bull, August* 16.

The following amusing notice is translated from the *Revue Encyclopedique*. It is headed, *Tresor accumulè depuis des siècles.*

"The capture of Rangoon, the capital of Pegue, and the occupation of that country, which will be followed by that of Ava, places the English in possessson of immense riches. The only Pagoda, situated near Rangoon, contains a treasure of which the value must be prodigious. This most ancient and sacred temple, is built in the form of a cone, and has neither doors nor windows. There is an opening at the top through which the rich and the poor throw their offerings, which have been accumulating for centuries. The summit terminates in a massive crown of gold, adorned with diamonds and rubies, which Alombra, the conqueror of Pegue, placed there in 1756. This crown is estimated at four lacks of Pagodas, or 3,360,000 francs of our money!"

[*Govt. Gazette, August* 18.

We have seen letters, in course, from Aracan, and are glad to learn, that the sickness is regarded by some, as having reached its acme, and that a sensible diminution in its averages is discernible. Although we must, we fear, still look for unfavourable accounts from that quarter, we hope and trust, that every day will now render them less and less so.

[*John Bull, August* 19.

WARS AND RUMOURS OF WARS.—Letters from the Upper-Provinces speak of the probability of several of the petty Chiefs in that part of India becoming troublesome; but generally concur in regarding the danger to our peace from this source, as nothing to be very much dreaded. The state into which the country has been brought by the results of the Pindaree Campaigns, and the distribution of our troops, in the immediate neighbourhood of the districts, where a return to habits of subordination is not yet so firmly established as is desirable, give assurance, that any disturbance that might be excited, would soon be quelled. We have, indeed, been of late so much in the custom of hearing, that that Rajah, and the other Killedar is taking the field against us when in fact 'there is no lion in the way,' that "alarming news" from Upper India has come to be heard with very wonderful complacency and indifference. The Bhurtpore affair gives currency of course to other wonderful stores; but that the struggles between two factions within the walls of any Fort in India, and one, where by treaty we have very little right to interfere in such contests,—should be magnified into the British Empire itself being menaced with the greatest danger, can only be accounted for, by that appetite for novelties, which the less it is really fed, the more it sometimes pretends to be feasting.

[*Beng. Hurk. August* 19.

The friends of Mr. Fergusson will be gratified to learn that a very well executed print of him has been published by an artist in Calcutta. The likeness is we understand very striking, and the style and execution of the engraving reflects credit upon Mr. Pote. A copy of this print is hung up in the Hurkaru Library to give gentlemen who may wish to possess a portrait of this distinguished lawyer an opportunity of judging of the accuracy of the resemblance.

[*Beng. Hurk. August*, 20.

SECOND LOTTERY.

Third Day's Drawing, Thursday, Aug. 18 1825.

PRIZES.

No. 1660 Prize of 30,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 633 Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 1552 and 3540 Prizes of 10,000 Sa. Rs. each.
No. 5780 Prizo of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 1250 and 2681 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each
No. 53 615 876 911 1844 2654 4324 4371 and 5375 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

BLANKS.

23	30	31	51	73	91	103	104
126	131	134	141	144	147	154	175
177	188	238	239	246	255	263	269
285	294	320	327	335	336	342	360
361	367	385	407	437	439	450	457
462	476	480	485	486	506	516	517
518	519	526	528	551	559	567	581
584	588	597	604	614	658	660	681
688	709	719	723	737	776	778	780
795	811	817	822	826	837	843	850
867	874	880	889	920	961	962	986
1001	1010	1012	1022	1040	1125	1131	1138
1173	1179	1192	1195	1199	1219	1221	1240
1293	1301	1315	1320	1325	1332	1350	1359
1360	1361	1363	1399	1403	1413	1450	1451
1452	1456	1460	1467	1507	1514	1515	1520
1542	1551	1564	1601	1602	1604	1635	1636
1649	1651	1665	1670	1675	1683	1685	1701
1724	1725	1787	1797	1840	1845	1853	1856
1861	1879	1967	1992				
2000	2017	2022	2026	2034	2040	2051	2059
2069	2071	2077	2117	2121	2180	2185	2187
2190	2232	2259	2266	2273	2290	2301	2313
2325	2327	2342	2353	2361	2369	2372	2374
2376	2382	2387	2412	2424	2433	2439	2445
2479	2517	2529	2533	2570	2606	2623	2627
2637	2662	2663	2667	2674	2675	2684	2688
2699	2708	2713	2714	2723	2750	2762	2773
2792	2809	2814	2831	2856	2876	2885	2903
2907	2921	2922	2925	2931	2940	2944	2947
2954	2959	2988					
3005	3024	3038	3056	3057	3066	3091	3121
3129	3153	3162	3170	3174	3185	3202	3221
3225	3231	3236	3258	3272	3274	3291	3294
3312	3328	3329	3342	3367	3377	3384	3391
3395	3437	3444	3447	3450	3455	3459	3463
3467	3485	3502	3504	3505	3517	3521	3523
3525	3534	3571	3596	3605	3619	3620	3638
3643	3644	3653	3682	3689	3714	3733	3736
3740	3758	3764	3773	3780	3801	3805	3819
3828	3837	3876	3881	3883	3890	3923	3940
3961	3970	3989					
4007	4011	4067	4068	4073	4079	4085	4087
4096	4104	4106	4107	4111	4119	4120	4126
4130	4142	4151	4158	4173	4181	4186	4196
4199	4203	4207	4232	4237	4240	4250	4266
4269	4272	4276	4283	4286	4294	4309	4318
4350	4351	4367	4372	4381	4394	4416	4421
4426	4430	4433	4436	4439	4444	4452	4453
4468	4473	4486	4508	4519	4526	4529	4531
4538	4548	4554	4557	4563	4576	4578	4583
4591	4615	4627	4637	4640	4652	4706	4707
4733	4745	4747	4757	4761	4786	4788	4791
4798	4827	4871	4891	4906	4917	4920	4958
4963	4982	4991	4992	4996			
5003	5050	5051	5059	5081	5082	5152	5155
5194	5213	5218	5237	5254	5275	5356	5373
5384	5387	5397	5413	5427	5431	5465	5467
5515	5573	5584	5599	5617	5623	5641	5950
5664	5682	5683	5688	5694	5697	5714	5716
5723	5724	5736	5745	5747	5749	5760	5764
5765	5766	5794	5797	5865	5874	5910	5927
5954	5956	5979	5994	5995.			

The Fourth Day's Drawing will take place on Monday next, the 22d Instant, at 10 o'clock.

[*John Bull, Aug.* 20.

English News.

THE STAR.—APRIL 10.

The letters from the Cape of Good Hope, dated the end of January state, that the Commissioners of Inquiry sent out by Government, have directed their attention lately to the possibility of steam-vessels making the voyage from London to India. They appear to take the deepest interest in the success of the undertaking, and have received several reports as to the supply of fuel, &c. which will be necessary at the Cape.

THE TIMES.—APRIL 22.

A SEA CHAPLAIN'S RELIGION.—When the Earl of Clancarty was captain of a man of war, and was cruising on the coast of Guinea, he happened to lose his chaplain, who was carried off by a fever; on which the lieutenant, a Scotchman, gave him notice of it, saying, at the same time "that he was sorry to inform him that he died a *Roman Catholic*." "Well, so much the better," said his Lordship. "Oot, awa, my Lord, how can you say so of a British clergyman?" "Why," said his Lordship, "because I believe I am the first captain of a man of war that could boast of having a chaplain *who had any religion at all.*"

"I remember," says Aubrey, "there was a great difference between Sir Wm. Betty and one of Oliver's knights, about 1660. They printed one against the other. The knight had been a soldier, and challenged Sir William to fight with him, Sir William was extremely short-sighted; and being the challengee, it belonged to him to nominate place and weapon. He nominated, for the place, a dark cellar, and the weapon to be a great carpenter's axe. This turned the knight's challenge into ridicule, and so it came to nought."

THE TIMES.—APRIL 23.

THE GREEKS.

The intelligence from Corfu, contained in the annexed extract of a letter, appears to be of a more impartial character than the great majority of the accounts which reach us on the subject of the contest between the Greeks and the Turks:—

"CORFU, March 19.

"His Majesty's ship the *Naiad*, Captain Spencer, arrived here on Thursday last, from a cruise on the west and southern coasts of the Morea. Her news from Patras was rather unfavourable. A few days since a supply of provisions had been procured by the blockaded Turks, purchased, as there is every reason to imagine, with money supplied by a French frigate. This is surmised from the circumstance of a vessel laden with provisions having entered the harbour, and again put to sea with her entire cargo; the Turks not having the means to purchase it. Shortly after a French frigate arrived, and having conferred with the besieged, departed, when another ship, likewise laden with stores, entered, and again put to sea, having discharged her freight, and received payment for the entire in specie. From this it may be supposed the garrison will now be enabled to hold out for some time longer.

"A vessel has arrived this evening (18th) from Zante, and confirms the report of 5,000 Egyptians having made a landing at Modon, and a few days afterwards, having proceeded to attack Navarina, were completely routed by a portion of the army proceeding to the siege of Patras, and forced to fly to their ships and put to sea.

"It is confidently reported, that the most active preparations are going forward at Constantinople for the ensuing campaign. Ninety ships, including a powerful reinforcement from the Algerines, are in a state of readiness. The latter are the most to be dreaded, from their intrepidity and naval skill; but there is little doubt that the Greek sailors, equally expert and in a state of feverish animation from their continued successes, will consign them to the fate of their predecessors.

"The whole of the Morea, with the exception of Patras, is now in a state of peace. Colocotroni, the brothers Velijani, Londo, Lecini and his son, and some others, 12 in all, who have surrendered themselves at Napoli, are now prisoners at Hydra. Niketas, with Zaimi and his son, are still wandering about the islands, seeking a refuge.

"The boats of His Majesty's ships the *Cambrian* and *Seringapatam* have had a smart action with the pirates, off Negropont, in which three of the *Cambrian's* men and three of the *Seringapatam's* have been killed, and upwards of 15 wounded. They have, however, succeeded in making 15 prisoners, who are now lodged in Malta; but nothing decisive can be proved against them as to piracy, as they merely refused to show their papers when demanded, and when attacked by His Majesty's boats, returned the assault by a fire so deadly and well-directed as to occasion the mischief which I have mentioned. The boats were decidedly no part of the Greek fleet."

THE STAR.—APRIL 25.

The length of the Dispatches from India, which will be found in this day's STAR, leaves us no room for comment. The victories gained over the Burmese are as honourable to the British arms as they must be decisive of the war. In one of the engagements the Burmese lost 5,000 men, and 240 pieces of ordnance. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL has displayed great skill in this war, and nothing could surpass the gallantry of his troops.

THE SUN.—APRIL 25.

[MORNING POST.]

An *Extraordinary Gazette* was published yesterday, consisting of dispatches from General Sir A. Campbell, to the 17th of December, detailing a series of brilliant victories, in which the collected force of the Burman Empire was dispersed and almost destroyed by the superior skill and enterprize of comparatively a handful of British and Indian troops. The enemy had assembled an army of 60,000 men before the town of Rangoon occupied by our forces, and seem in fact to have undertaken its siege, flattering themselves that they would easily annihilate the few thousands which we had to oppose to their overpowering and desperate multitudes. They were well provided with artillery and muskets, and formed lines and opened trenches with a degree of skill and military judgment which could only have been expected from the most experienced officers. On the 5th of December, however, Sir A. Campbell caused their left wing to be suddenly attacked, when it was completely beaten and dispersed, all its cannon, stores, arms and staadards falling into our hands. The Burmese Commander, however, Maha Bundoola, who seems to be a man of great military capacity and determined resolution, collected the remains of his left, and in two days carried his lines still closer to the town of Rangoon. This enabled Sir Archibald Campbell to make a second attack, which took place on the morning of the 7th, and was still more decisive than the first. The enemy lost about five thousand in killed and wounded, 240 pieces of ordnance, and large quantities of muskets. Still, however, Bundoola's resolution was unshaken. He collected his fugitive troops, and having received some reinforcements, returned once more to the immediate vicinity of Rangoon, and began entrenching and stockading with as much perseverance and judgment as before. He also determined this time to be the assailant, and on the 14th December his emissaries set the town of Rangoon on fire in several places at once by which one-fourth of that place was destroyed, and sent fire-rafts amongst our fleet. The latter having done no injury, and the confusion not being probably as great as he had expected, he made no attack Sir A.

Campbell then, with excellent judgment and dashing enterprize, assailed him a third time, carried all his lines with only 1,300 British and Indian Infantry, though defenced by upwards of 20,000 men, took the greater part of his arms and ammunition, and drove him back in all directions. The same day thirty war boats were taken by the British squadron, and the whole force collected for our ruin was destroyed by water and land. No offers of submission had yet been made, but no doubt can be entertained that such brilliant and decisive victories must put a speedy end to the war, by showing to the enemy the inutility of their strongest efforts.

THE TIMES.—April 25.

High Life among the Coloured Folks.—(From a New York paper of March 18)—The season of balls and quadrilles is almost over, and at the moment when the warm weather would have terminated the galas of the ebony gentry, the police and its aids have broken in, and broken up their contillion-parties. Having understood that a brilliant *blow-out* was in contemplation, and that a great display of black beauty and fashion was expected at their grand saloon in Mulberry-street, on Tuesday night, the watch was stationed, and preparations made for an attack. The carriages drove up in quick succession, one or two masters of ceremonies being ready to hand the ladies out; and what with the flambeaux—the bustle and the voices of the managers, ordering the white drivers to turn "de horses' head to Pump-street, the place was kept quite lively and interesting. About ten o'clock, when the violins and tamborines were at their height, and the ball-room trembled with the weight and vibration of the company, in walked the police magistrates, accompanied by some 12 or 14 watchmen. Many of the ladies fainted, the gentlemen grew pale, and the company, after an application of sal volatile and burnt feathers, and many ejaculations of O dear !—O la !—many tears, protestations, and promises, were gallanted forthwith to the watch-house. Early the next morning, about forty were brought forth for a hearing. The ladies were dressed in tawdry elegance; some with "borrowed robes," nodding plumes, and spangled petticoats; some had coloured silk pantalets; and a few were accused of using the liquid rouge: but they all appeared jaded, frightened, cold, and hungry. The manager stepped forth with a bold front and confident brow, and made a speech. He desired to know "for what dey disturbed peaceable black people cause dey had a party—dey had rights—dey pay dare money, and dey behave as vell as de vite gentlemen vat go to de City Hotel—and dey hand de vine and cake about on a vaiter like dem vite folks at de Washington Hall and de Greek Ball." The magistrate stated that complaints had been made to the Grand Jury, respecting the riots and nuisances resulting from this ball-room, with a request to break it up. It decoyed servants from their employers, and led to bad habits. The managers were bound over, but the ladies and gentlemen were permitted to retire, with suitable admonitions.

THE STAR,—April 26.

It is said that Sir Archibald Campbell, in his private communications to his friends, subsequent to the victory of the 15th of December, intimated an expectation that the Burmese would sue for peace. If they do so, it will be the means of saving a great effusion of blood; for the late battles have shewn how much they are likely to suffer by a protracted conflict, and even the Burmese must be convinced, from the late engagements, how unable they are to cope with British discipline. Indian warfare has seldom presented an instance of greater daring, or a more brilliant achievement, than the late battle, when our four British and ten or eleven native battalions, reckoning, we presume, on the outside, five or six thousand effective men, attacked and totally defeated an army of fifty or sixty thousand men, well provided with ordnance and the munitions of war.

Lieutenant Clapperton, of the R. N. a native of Annan, *one*, and, we believe, the only survivor, of the four individuals lately sent to explore Central Africa, has reached Mourzook, the capital of Fezzan, on his return from the interior. In a hasty letter written to his relatives, and dated in the town mentioned, on the 25th of December last, he states the important facts, namely, that the Niger is not evaporated in burning sands or in low swamps; that it does not flow into and is lost in an interior lake; but that it pursues its course to, and terminates in, the sea.

THE LATE MR. RUSSELL.

Henry Fuseli, Esq. R. A. attained the great age of 87, in perfect possession of his faculties, his mind remaining as completely vigorous and firm as at any former period of his life. Mr. Fuseli was a native of Zurich, and came to England at an early age, more with the intention of making literature his study than art. Indeed he published a few works; but while he was yet undetermined, and speculating, as he said, on the great resolve of life, he took some of his drawings to Sir Joshua Reynolds, and asked his candid opinion, whether he thought he had any chance of success as an artist? The President was so struck with the conception and power displayed in them, that, after viewing them attentively, he said, "Young man, were I the author of these drawings, and offered ten thousand a year not to practise as an artist, I would reject the offer with contempt;" this decided him—but it was not until the opening of his Milton Gallery, about the year 1798, that the extent of his intellectual acquirements, his lofty imagination, and unequalled fancy, were fully appreciated.

None who witnessed it can ever forget the *effect* produced on them by that sublime exhibition. The pictures he painted for the Shakspeare Gallery must also be remembered with feelings of the highest admiration. His Ghost of Hamlet, unquestionably the grandest work in the collection, can never be forgotten while the art exists. Mr. Fuseli enjoyed the friendship of many of the most distinguished literati of the age. The high opinion entertained of him, even in youth, by his celebrated townsman Lavater, was shewn by his putting into his hand at parting a small piece of paper, beautifully framed and glazed, on which he found written in German—"Do but the tenth part of what you *can* do." Hang that up in your bedroom, my friend, said Lavater, and I know what will be the result. The result did not disappoint him; their friendship ended only with life, and on the part of the Artist, was continued to Lavater's son, with unabated fervour. Mr. Fuseli enjoyed excellent health, probably the result of his habitual temperance. He was also a very early riser, and whether in the country or in town, in summer or winter, was seldom in bed after five o'clock.

THE TIMES.—April 27.

It is said that the great speculation in cotton, which has raised the price of that article nearly 150 per cent., will produce a profit of a million sterling to the individuals engaged in it, should they be enabled to realize at the present value.

The Duke of York's Levee.—His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief gave audience yesterday, at his office in the Horse-Guards, to General Gascoyne, General Eden, Major-General Clay, Lord Napier, Lieutenant-General Sir George Airey, Major-General Murray, the Dean of St. Patrick, Lieutenant-General Dyott, Major-General Sir W. Hutchinson, Lieutenant-General Maitland, Major-General Sir C. Grant, Major-General Bonham, Rear-Admiral Sutton, Major-General Mawby, Lieutenant-General Sir W. Cockburn, Lieutenant-General Moore, Major-General Sir Wm. Inglis, General Brooke, Sir John Jervis, Major-General Vincent, General Crosbie, General Loftus, Major-General Goold Adams, Major-General Lloyd, Lieutenant-General Duff, Major-General Molyneux, Lieutenant-General Campbell, Douglas Kinnaird, Esq., Major-General Frazer, Sir Colin Halkett, Major-General O'Loghlin, Major-General Buller, Major-General Anderson, Lieutenant-General Rottenburgh, the Marquis of Lothian, Lieut.-General Sir W. Peacock. Lieutenant-General Gray, Lord Churchill. Lord Barnard, Lieutenant-General Sir D. Baird, Sir James de Bathe, the Marquis of Londonderry, Lieutenant-General Archdall, Lord Brudenell, General Finch, Major-General Gosselin, General Paget, and about 60 other officers. The above is said to be the most numerous levee that has occurred for several years.

Arrival of the Portuguese Ambassador.—Portsmouth, April 25.—Yesterday arrived at Spithead, the Portuguese frigate *Princess Royal*, bringing his Excellency Count Palmella and suite, Ambassador from the Court of Portugal, who, with his lady and a retinue of officers, landed this day, at noon, under a salute from the Platform Battery, as well as from the Portuguese frigate. His Excellency was received at the Sally-Port by Admiral Sir Geo. Martin, and all the principal officers of the ships at the port, the staff of the Garrison, and a large assemblage of spectators, whom curiosity had attracted to the spot. The Count Palmella being thus flatteringly received, proceeded, attended by a guard of honour, to the Fountain Inn, opposite which the band of the Royal Marines played some Portuguese national airs. A guard of honour is posted at the Fountain Inn. Lady Martin paid her respects to the Countess Palmella soon after they landed. To-morrow the Count intends visiting the principal ships of war at the port. His Excellency will not leave Portsmouth, for London, until Wednesday. The *Victory* (the flag-ship of Admiral Sir G. Martin) has had the Portuguese standard hoisted all day, in compliment to the Portuguese nation.

Despatches, dated the 26th of February have been received from Major-General Turner at Sierra Leone. The transports that had arrived there with troops from England had proceeded to Cape Coast Castle. The 2d West India Regiment had embarked from Cape Coast for the West Indies.

THE SCOTSMAN—April 30.

GREECE.

Narrative of a Second Visit to Greece, by Edward Blaquiere, Esq., March 1825, 8vo. Whittaker, London.

Captain Blaquiere's merits as a writer, and his generous devotion to the cause of the Greeks, are so well known as to spare us the necessity of making any remarks of a critical nature on this small volume. Our purpose is simply to extract from it such information as may be considered of some importance by the friends of the Greeks in this country.

Captain Blaquiere left England in March, and returned in October last year. On his arrival in Greece, he found the executive embarrassed by the insubordination of the military chiefs. The poverty of the goverument rendered it unable to pay the troops, and the chiefs took advantage of this circumstance to dispute its authority. The loan which should have served the Greeks essentially, was at first a source of much perplexity. The dissention among the leading men raised doubts as to paying it over; and the first instalments lay many weeks in Zante, while the Turks were at sea, and the Greek fleet was laying idle from the want of a few thousand pounds to enable it to leave the port. It was in consequence of these delays and impediments that Ipsara was taken by the Turks, and ships and property to the value, probably, of a hundred thousand pounds, destroyed. The poverty of the Governuent, an evil inseparable from its new and precarious existence, was the source of all these disorders and misfortunes. The spirits of the people has proved wonderfully good—Though the followers of Mavromichalis and Colecotroni received their pay chiefly from their leaders, and though soldiers are seldom scrupulous in serving those who pay and feed them, yet only a very small part of the troops supported these turbulent chiefs in their insubordinate conduct, and they were put down with much greater ease than could have been expected.

Amidst the general indifference manifested by our men of rank and fortune to the Greek cause, it is pleasing to mark the generous and devoted efforts of Lord Charles Murray (son of the Duke of Athole)—as recorded in this volume. Though travelling in Turkey, with other objects in view, he cheerfully gave up these, and expended much time and personal exertion in the service of the Greeks. At Missolonghi he constructed a Lunette at his own charge for strengthening the defences of the town at a particular point. He spent a portion of each day he resided there in visiting the sick and administering medicines, and employed the rest of his hours in preparing a translation of "Landman's Elements of Fortification" into modern Greek, with drawings executed by himself. At the request of Mavrocordato, he undertook a mission to the legislative government at Nauplia, to forward certain arrangements deemed of great consequence. He executed this duty, and was on this way back to western Greece, when a fever, brought on in consequence of exposure to a heavy rain in the mountains of Arcadia, put an end to his life, to the great grief of all the enlightened Greeks, who felt a high respect for his talents, and loved him for his generous ardour in their cause.

Though the present struggle tends to keep the country in a backward state, there are symptoms of internal improvement at several places. At Missolonghi Mr. Blaquiere found new houses building, and new streets marked out at Nauplia; the government, besides establishing a well regulated police, and sanitary regulations, had taken steps for cleansing the town. New houses were rising on the ruins of the old Turkish dwellings, and a Philanthropic Society had been spontaneously established by the citizens, with the view, in the first instance, of relieving the destitute Ipsariots. The press is now in pretty regular operation. Athens "the eye of Greece" has its Ephemerides, a journal published by a young patriot named Psillas. The "Friend of the laws" is edited at Hydra by M. Chiapa, an intelligent Italian. The "Greek Chronicle" at Missolonghi is by an enthusiastic German named Meyer, who is married to a female native. "The Greek Telegraph," which started in the same town under the auspices of Lord Byron, has languished since it lost his support. On the subject of education, the legislative body has decreed the establishment of a central Lancasterian School at Argos, to which each province is to send two pupils for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the system, and spreading it in districts. Ten Greek youths have also been sent to England. A few hundred copies of the Greek bible sent from Corfu, were received with avidity; but our author justly remarks that no country has stronger claims on the Bible Societies than Greece.

Mr. Blaquiere gives us the result of some inquiries he made into the population and resources of the country. By an act of the legislature last session, ind ependent Greece is divided into 56 departments, of which the Morea comprehends 27, and Livadia, or the parts beyond the isthmus, 29. The Morea, which is about equal in extent to the part of Scotland south of the Forth, has 700,000 inhabitants, of whom 70,000 are armed. The districts beyond the isthmus, which are somewhat less then the Morea, have a population of 600,000, of whom 40,000 are armed. The islands form two divisions, the Cyclades and Sporades, and are computed to contain 300,000 inhabitants, including 20,000 excellent seamen, making the whole population of liberated Greece 1,600,000. As these estimates were furnished by Greeks, and perhaps with a view to produce some effect in England, they are probably a little exaggerated. According to the statements of Beaujour, Panquiville, Hobhouse and others, the population of the distiicts named was only about half as great twenty years ago. But the persecutions which the Greeks have endured in other parts of Turkey, must have forced great numbers of them to seek refuge in the Morea and the neighbouring districts. The expulsion of the Turks who held nearly all the land, has thrown *eighty parts in the hundred* of the whole soil of the country into the hands of the Government. This property, which includes olive plantations, forests of oak, ash, and fir, salt pits, fisheries, and buildings, will supply ample funds for the extinction of the public debt, as soon as the restoration of peace allows it to come advaatageously into the market. Captain Blaquiere was assured that the sale of the olive plantations alone would yield 50 millions of Spanish dollars. Though the distractions occasioned by the war keep much of the land in an uncultivated state, the rents of this property alone will by and by afford a large revenue to the government. Last year these rents, with a tax of a tenth on the profits of industry, and a small duty on imports, produced about one million of Spanish dollars for the Morea, half a million for Livadia, and two hundred thousand for the islands. The public revenue of Greece may therefore be estimated at 1,700,000 dollars, or L370,000, exclusive of what has been raised by loans. The export, are olive oil, currants, silk, cotton, wool, timber, valonea, figs, oranges, almonds, cattle, sheep, butter, cheese, honey. Of the fine articles last named, great quantities are sent to the Ionian islands. The number of merchant vessels belonging to the islands attached to the union is about 2500, of which one-third are ships and brigs. There is no doubt, therefore, that the resources of Greece are ample, and as the people are remarkably distinguished by activity and enterprise, it is manifest, that if they had a short breathing time of peace to adjust their internal affairs, and settle their government, they would soon work off their incumbrances, and assume a respectable rank among the states of Europe. It is but temporary succour they require, and to that succour they have manifold claims. We agree with Captain Blaquiere in thinking, that, considering how strongly their case appeals to religion, humanity, and letters, it is melancholy to reflect, that the whole amount subscribed by the Christian world in their behalf has not exceeded L90,000. Of this sum England, with all her opulence, has contributed only one-fourth. The rest has been raised in Germany, Switzerland, and the United States, for the money sent from France and Italy has scarcely been worth naming. Among the public functionaries connected with Britain in the Mediterranean, there has been something worse than apathy. Captain Blaquiere states distinctly, that Patras has been regularly provisioned for the last three years by the British agents of Yousouf Pacha, resident at Zante, whose vessels had free admission into the Ionian Islands

Captain Blaquiere thinks that a federative republican government would be most acceptable to the people; but what they dread above all things is being forced into any compromise with the Porte by the interference of the Holy Allies. Rather than have this evil inflicted upon them, they would accept of monarchy. Indeed some of the leading men have begun to express a preference for this form of government—from the difficulty of uniting the adverse factions, as our author thinks—but partly, we fear, from less patriotic motives. To the wisdom, prudence, and salutary influence of the legislative body now existing, he bears strong testimony. "From all I have seen in Greece," he observes, "I must say, that I do not think the advantages of the representative system have ever been more strongly exemplified, than in a country in which its elements could have been least expected to exist."

In the course of the discussion on the second reading of the bill for altering the elective franchise in Ireland, the numbers appeared singularly grouped and divided. Mr. Brougham and Mr. Peel were opposed to Mr. Plunkett. Mr. Denman and Mr. Lambton parted company with Sir Francis Burdett, and ranged themselves on the same side with Mr. Bankes and Mr. Goulburn. Mr. Hutchison was at feud with Sir Henry Parnel, and Mr. Grattan stood opposed to Sir John Newport. The duke of York's singular speeh on the preceding day, drew a burst of indignant eloquence from Mr. Brougham, which, however, will not prevent that speech from doing much harm. The *Times* slyly hints, that it has created Mr. Canning's gout. We learn from a corresponpent in London that it has damped the hopes of the Catholics extremely.

THE TIMES.—April 30.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Yesterday a private view of the pictures at Somerset-house was afforded to a large number of the nobility and gentry. It is gratifying to be able to state that the collection is much superior to any that has been offered for public inspection at this place for many years. There are not only more pictures than usual by eminent artists, but they are generally better painted. We will endeavour, as far as a hurried view will permit, to give on outline of the exhibition. Amongst the pictures of an historical and poetical character, the most remarkable are *Comus*, by the late Mr. Fuseli; the *Combat*, by Mr. Etty; *The Regent Murray shot by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh*, by Mr. Allan; *The Delivery of Israel out of Egypt*, by Mr. Danby; *Christ crowned with Thorns*, by Mr. Hilton; and the *Trial of Lord William Russel at the Old Bailey, in* 1683, by Mr. J. Hayter. Mr. Fuseli's work is very fine. Mr. Allan's is superior to his murder of Archbishop Sharp, which has hitherto been considered his cleverest picture. Mr. Etty's *Combat* is distinguished by great beauty of colour and strength of drawing; it is much larger than any work

[illegible] recollected that we spoke highly of a picture which Mr. Danby had in the last exhibition at the British Gallery. The approbation bestowed on that work has not induced him to relax his efforts, but has rather incited him to attempt to surpass what he had previously done, and he has succeeded in producing a painting which will establish for him a claim to a high rank amongst the artists of the present day. Mr. Leslie has an admirable picture of *Slender courting Ann Page*. The figure of "Sweet Mistress Ann" is beautifully painted. Mr. [illegible]ulready's *Travelling Druggist* displays great wit. Mr. Wilkie exhibits only one picture, *The Highland Family*, which does not please us so much as some of his former works. In the department of portrait painting Sir Thomas Lawrence stands far above the reach of all competition. He has eight portaits—namely, Mrs. Peel, the Princess Sophia, the Duke of Wellington, the Right Hon. G. Canning, the Lord Chancellor, J. W. Croker, Esq. M. P., the son of J. G. Lambton, Esq. M. P., and Lord Bexley. Most of these portraits are good likenesses, but that of Mr. Canning is pre-eminently so. The Lord Chancellor's head, which has puzzled many artists, even Lawrence has not been able to master. It cannot be said that the portrait is not like, but it is not so perfect a *fac simile* of nature as a portrait by Lawrence generally is. It does not appear old enough, and the expression is of too sprightly a character. The beautiful Mrs. Peel makes a charming portrait; but the most delightful of all is the portrait of Mr. Lambton's son. This picture is really above all praise.

There are several other good portraits by Sir W. Beechey, Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. Howard, and others; some fine landscapes by Mr. Constable and Mr. Turner; and some admirable specimens of animal painting by Edwin Landseer: but we will take another opportunity of entering into a more minute detail respecting the exhibition.

Amongst the company in the rooms yesterday we observed the Earl and Countess of Liverpool, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Earl of Egremont, the Marquis of Stafford, Sir Charles and Lady Long, the Right Hon. Robert Peel and Mrs. Peel, &c.

THE SUN.—May 2.

HISTORICAL PAINTING.

FOR THE SUN.

Mr. Editor—It is of importance to bear in mind, that for two hundred and eighty years every British Artist who endeavoured to devote his pencil to historical painting has been a sufferer from the same cause, the exclusion of paintings from churches and other public buildings. If West was in some degree enabled to form a solitary exception, by persevering constantly to paint history to the end of his life, he was solely indebted for that distinction to the patronage of the late King. The Royal Commissions furnished him with the means, of supporting himself against the anti-British, anti-contemporarian, and anti-historical spirit of the age. The prejudiced Fashionables of the day, who despised the landscapes of Wilson and Gainsborough and the [illegible] lessons of Hogarth upon canvas, were blind to their own [illegible] error, and even proud of their blindness. The very Leaders of public opinion, who scoffed at the works of those great British Masters, for no other reason but because they were produced by their countrymen, affected to speak of the Fine Arts with rapture, and to descant with an air of lofty superiority on their own discrimination, their liberality, and their admiration of Raphael and Michael Angelo, of Titian, of Claude, and all "the great Masters of the renowned ages." They were collectors and Patrons forsooth, after the true Anti-contemporarian fashion, that is, they contemned and vilified the living, in order to prove the Orthodox worship of the illustrious dead.

Unfortunately, nothwitstanding the commendable efforts of the British Institution, the Anti British spirit has ever since prevailed against the public style in this country. Reynolds was prevented by the unpopularity of British historical painting from entering that department until late in life. He did not finish and exhibit his first historical attempt, the Ugolino, until 1773, when he was in his fiftieth year. He painted that picture without a commission, and I fear there are no fully established proofs that he ever received more than five historical commissions from the whole body of the British Nobility and Gentry, during the long period of his 46 years practice!—Flaxman has stated that "Romney was gifted with peculiar powers for historical painting, and his heart and soul were engaged in the pursuit of it whenever he could extricate himself from portrait painting."—(Hayle's life of Romney, p. 308.)—Yet, with all this enthusiastic attachment of Romney to historical painting, Fuseli has recorded that "the *opinion of his friends*, his *own fears*, and *the taste of the age*, soon determined him *to abandon the pursuit*." Opie entertained as strong a desire to distinguish himself in history painting, but he was most reluctantly obliged to follow the example of Romney and Hussey. Tresham, with classical refinement, poetical conception, the powers of a draftsman and historical invention, whiled his fine endowments and acquirements away without a field for exertion. Barry's enthusiasm, his desperate struggle and his proclaimed indigence, are notorious. Brockdon, Northcote, Hydon Hilton, have suffered from the same evil. But we are gravely assured by certain fashionable Oracles of virtu, that the Anti-historical and Anti-British spirit is much changed of late, and that if certain British Artists would be kind enough to rise from their graves, they would now be mightily patronised in the public style of history painting. No person is more inclined to hail any change for the better; but I look around me for proofs of his asserted change: where are they?

It is more than nine years since Sir Thomas Lawrence candidly declared to the Committee on the Elgin Marbles, his wish to paint history: which in plain English told the world that he was desirous to execute historical pictures for the Nobility, Gentry, and Opulent in every other class, who

mission. This interpretation is strictly within the honourable meaning of his frank declaration. Yet it is positively affirmed, that he has never since, althougoh more than nine years have passed, been favoured with a single commission to paint an historical picture. I have been assured that this assertion is but too true, although I may not name my authority. But I would fain doubt it, and even if an historical connoisseur or two can be adduced against the statement I will sincerely rejoice in the fact, without laying any very extravagant stress upon it; for, after all, what can it amount to? It will not disprove the melancholy truth that the AntiBritish spirit is in full force against the public style, and that at this day many persons who on every other ground are deservedly looked up to and classed among the best and wisest men in the empire, are infected by this ignorant prejudice, and so blind to their own mental infirmity in this point as to overlook the able publication of the British Institution, and to imagine that they are themselves the most active friends of the British School, when they are, in effect, with good intentions, an obstacle to its advancement.

April 28, 1825. EVELYN, Jun.

[THE PUBLIC LEDGER.]

Last night we received Frankfort Papers, to the 23d ult. but they do not mention a single circumstance of a political character worth recording. The Paris papers which arrived last night, are nearly as uninteresting; for, with the exception of news from Turkey, which does not appear to be trust-worthy, they contain nothing of the least interest to any class of readers, but French. If the lover of the extraordinary regret this, the friend of mankind does not; for it is a sure sign, in every country, where the liberty of the Press is established, that things go on well; and that they are likely to continue this state. The political sky, generally speaking, never wore a less lowering aspect than it wears at the present moment; and the pleasure arising from this reflection, is quickened by the recollection that, at the beginning of the year, it presented a very different appearance. At that period, persons, who pretended to be most conversant in such matters, boldly predicted that a storm was approaching. The recognition of the new American States by this country was the speck from which they chiefly drew their gloomy inference; but, thanks to the wisdom and firmness with which our foreign interests are conducted, these forebodings have been disappointed. The country has done what an enlightened policy required of her, and by which she has acquired a vast accession of consideration, without giving just cause of offence to any Power. Though the ground she stood upon was good, yet it was the skill with which it was maintained that enabled her to carry her point without alienating other states; and, if she now stands higher than she did perhaps at any former period, she also stands more securely.

THE TIMES.—May 2.

The following is an extract from our correspondent's letter at Jamaica, (received by the *Speke*), dated Port Royal, March 2:—"Our squadron consists of 28 sail, and the old *Serapis* (flagship for the present) is the only one in the harbour; you may hereby judge of the activity kept up on this station: I never knew the service more sedulously supported in the hottest war. The success of the Colombians (I mean Bolivar, of course,) —the acknowledgment by our Government—the permission granted to Royalists to quit—the expected evacuation of Vera Cruz—the projected attack of Bolivar upon Cuba—the daring effrontery of the pirates yet—the persevering speculations in the slave trade—the protection of our commerce,—are circumstances which call forth all the active energies of our Commander-in-chief; and no person has ever filled the highly responsible situation with greater satisfaction or cordiality. The *Isis*, *Hussar*, *Primrose*, *Carnation*, *Valorous*, *Pyramus*, and *Thracian*, are off Vera Cruz and vicinity; the *Icarus* and *Bustard*, at Carthagena; the *Rattlesnake*, with Sir John Kean, commander of the forces on board, visiting New Providence, St. Lucia, St. Thomas's and other stations under his command; the *Scout*, *Ringdove*, and *Bellette*, are at Barbadoes, &c.; the *Dartmouth*, *Scylla*, *Helicon*, *Speedwell*, *Lion*, *Union*, *Renegade*, and *Assiduous*, are cruising after pirates and slaves, in the most suspicious places; the *Britomart* and *Beaver* are at St. Domingo; and the *Kangaroo* is at New Providence, surveying."—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

THE STAR.—May 4.

Letters from Lisbon of the 23d ult. state, that the King is said himself to have declared that the object of Sir Charles Stuart's misson had been completely fulfilled. That Minister was understood to be ready to sail for Rio de Janeiro on the arrival of his next despatches from England. This of course implies that Sir Charles had not only satisfied the Court of Lisbon, but that he had made such an arrangement as was likely to prove equally acceptable to that of Rio de Janeiro.

We have received New York Papers to the 9th ult. but they contain no political news of any interest. In one of these papers, however, of the 7th of April, we meet with the following just and liberal tribute to the wise policy of our Government, and a frank expression of gratification at the prosperity of this country.

"On the 28th of February, the Chancellor of the Exchequer submitted his statement of Ways and Means to the House of Commons, which shewed the great and growing prosperity of England. Its Revenue for the present year is estimated at 56,445,000*l.* sterl. and its Expenditure at 56,000,000. This enormous receipt is calculated on, after very important reductions in the Taxes and Excise. But it is less with the view of bringing this encouraging result (encouraging we call it, in the persuasion we entertain, that the prosperity of one nation is the prosperity of all) before the eyes of our readers, than with that of presenting to them the sound just, and liberal doctrines respecting commerce with foreign nations, that the Chancellor embraced this opportunity to promulgate."

The indefatigable Abbé de Pradt, who seems to think that no political question can be properly settled unless he shares in the discussion, has recently published a very sensible octavo volume of three hundred pages, entitled, *Vrai Système de l'Europe, relativement à l'Amerique et a la Grece*. In a chapter which he entitles the "True System of Europe with regard to America," he says the nature of things, and is consequently [illegible]. "America," says he "contains no antisocial principle and requires nothing from Europe; on the contrary, she offers to the inhabitants of the old world a source of riches beyond their utmost expectations." The Abbé praises this country for stepping forward to recognize the independence of the South American States, and ridicules the careless and frivolous air with which the French journals talk of the recognition of America, as if it is of little consequence whether it is done or not. After dwelling on the growing importance of America, which is no longer among the number of States whose scanty extent deprives them of importance, and who may be shut out from the political horizon, the Abbé de Pradt says, "Consequently the recognition of American independence must not be an equivocal or incomplete act, nor bear the appearance of a concession from a Sovereign to a vassal. Its terms must be expressed with unquestionable clearness, and be based upon mutual dignity and guarantees. America will not condescend to any other mode of recognition."

Alluding to Cuba, which the author contends will not be either English or American, he says, "England has no longer need of the possession or the sovereignty of any colony. She has no farther need but of her commerce. Philip of Macedon said, 'that any town into which a mule laden with gold could be introduced, belonged to him.' England may say the same of any country into which her commerce penetrates." There is much truth in this remark, and it might be added, that the influence obtained by commerce is more grateful and more permanent than that which is gained by conquest.

HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY—THIS DAY.

THE SHIP GEORGE HOME.

Lord Stowell pronounced judgment in this suit, which is one instituted for the recovery of wages, and involving a question of some importance to Ship Owners. The vessel sailed in 1823 for Batavia, and the seamen signed articles to navigate the vessel thereto, "and back again, to any port or ports in Europe." These terms, the Court observed, were very vague, and it was impossible for the seamen to know the nature or probable duration of the voyage. It also appeared that some of the seamen could not read. Whether the articles were explained to these men did not appear: but the Court would say, if they were not, the Captain had been guilty of a gross neglect of duty. The vessel, on its return, anchored off the Isle of Wight, from whence the Captain proposed proceeding to Rotterdam; but the seamen learning his intention, refused to accompany the vessel, which they quitted the day after.

The Court was of opinion, that the final port of destination ought to have been clearly set forth; and as this was not done, he was clearly satisfied that the seamen were entitled to their claims, for which the Court therefore pronounced, together with costs.

Islands Discovered.—The Francis and Charlotte, arrived at Singapore from the north-west coast of America, discovered three islands on her passage.—The following is an extract from the Master's log:—

At day light, on the 26th of May, saw three islands, bearing due north by compass, distant eight or nine leagues. They are not laid down in any of the latest charts, nor mentioned in any modern work. Their size appeared small, and their height moderate: the one most western appeared in the horizon like a small hillock; the other, undulating and lower. The most eastern was the largest: the distance between them two or three miles in an east north-east and west south-west direction. We had a good sight for the chronometer at 7 A. M. which places the islands in long. 114. 48. m. and the latitude (of this we cannot be equally certain) above 18. 11. north.

Probably the latitude is nearly correct, as they had an observation at noon, and the ship had been running due west. There can be no doubt of the longitude, as Captain Johnson's chronometers are so good, that after being five months without an opportunity of ascertaining their rate, he made Pedro Branca to a mile. His lunars, also, were never ten miles different from the chronometers.

THE TIMES.—May 5th.

Arctic Land Expedition.—(From the *Albany Argus* of the 4th of April.)—"The officers of the British Land Arctic Expedition, consisting of Captain Franklin Commander; Lieutenant Kendall, astronomer; Dr. Richardson, surgeon and naturalist; Lieutenant Bark, surveyor; and Mr. Drummond, botanist, passed through this city last week, on their way to York, Upper Canada. The whole party will assemble at Bear Lake, and in the spring of 1826 will descend M'Kenzie's River, embark on the Polar Sea in July of the same year, and sail westwardly towards Icy Cape. Should they not there meet with Captain Parry, the *Blossom* of 28 guns, which has lately sailed from England to the South Seas, will be found waiting at Behring's straits in the event of the expedition reaching that point. It is intended on reaching M'Kenzie's River that a party shall proceed eastward, and explore the line of coast between that and Coppermine River. A detachment of the same expedition has gone on by way of Hudson's Bay."—This, perhaps, may serve as an answer to "An Old Sailor" in yesterday's paper.

THE PLAGUE.

(From the *London Medical Repository and Monthly Journal.*)

ON CONTAGION AND QUARANTINE, WITH REFERENCE TO THE RECENT DELIBERATIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE ON THESE SUBJECTS. BY AN EXPERIENCED PHYSICIAN.

The unwearied pains taken by certain interested individuals to blind the Government regarding the danger of an abolition of all quarantine regulations, cannot be too much reprobated and exposed. The question, in its most unqualified form, was tried before a committee of the House of Commons in 1819; and twenty-six medical men, most of them gentlemen of the highest character for learning, science, and experience, were examined. All except two testified decidedly in favour of the existence of pestilential contagion. Of these two, one was so obdurate an unbeliever, that though he caught the disorder in an hospital

The other was a young man little versed in practice, who had never seen the disorder, but of whose accuracy the writer of this must entertain a poor opinion; for this non-contagionist, in delivering his evidence, affirmed that the typhus fever had never been contagious at the Infirmary of Edinburgh; whereas the writer of this caught it there himself in the year 1774, as well as many other students in that and other years, and several died of it. So great, indeed, was the belief in the reality and the danger of it, that the Council of Governors adjourned their meetings to another building. The committee of the House of Commons accordingly broke up, under feelings of shame and disgust at having entertained such a question all but the chairman. It is almost incredible what a tissue of misrepresentations have been brought forward in this dispute, not only by the daily press and various periodical works, but in a work lately published by an eminent special pleader. He has alleged, among other things, that the majority of the physicians had declared against the reality of contagion; and the whole abounds with false colouring and gross errors, as might naturally be expected in the work of an unprofessional man unqualified to write on such subjects. Another example of their misrepresentation may be quoted to what they say of the yellow fever—namely, that the belief of its becoming contagious is almost become extinct; whereas the direct contrary is the truth; for such well-attested proofs have of late been produced, that some of the most determined non-contagionists have become converts to the opposite doctrine. The proofs, indeed, are such as no rational mind can resist. The special pleader who writes so flippantly and dogmatically on this subject alleges, among other things, that medical men are not the proper judges in such cases. Medical men retort upon him, that by their education and talents, they are as well qualified to weigh evidence as those bred to the bar, in matters within their own province at least; and that, by a parity of reasoning, they ought to be better judges in matters of law than he himself is. Indeed, the misrepresentations which he advances are so gross, that nothing but his unprofessional character can excuse him; for the writer of this does not mean to charge him with an intentional breach of veracity, but only with ignorance, and with listening too readily to the opinions of those possessed of insufficient information on the subject.

Last year, about this time, a bill was brought in to grant certain relaxations in the quarantine regulations, as a relief to commerce. The writer of this, though an enemy to total abolition, delivered as his opinion, as a member of the quarantine committee, five-and-twenty years ago, that such relaxations might very safely be made; but he was overruled, and he hopes that most of them will be adopted in the bill now depending. But he was surprised, in the debate which took place in the House of Commons on this bill, on the 30th of last month, that most of the speakers were in favour of total abolition, by their arguing against the existence of contagion. The hon. member who opened the debate began by asserting, that though there were no preventive regulations in Holland, yet that country had enjoyed an exemption from plague. Nothing could be more unfortunate for the assertor; for though the Dutch have no regular lazarettoes, and, according to the testimony of the excellent Mr. Howard, were unwarrantably careless in guarding against contagion, yet it is so far from being the fact that they neglected all precaution, that they directed their ships from the Levant to perform quarantine at Leghorn, and they posted guards, and made lines of incircumvallation around their own towns, to prevent dangerous intercourses. But what is still more unfortunate for the hon. member's assertion is, that Holland, so far from being exempt from plague, was afflicted by it no less than 14 times between the year 1600 and 1664; and most, if not all, plagues with which England has been visited, were believed to have been imported from thence by infected merchandise, as might naturally be expected, Holland being then the entrepot of European commerce.

The same honourable member asserted that the plague had never been communicated from one person to another. This extravagant and (what is more) most pernicious paradox can only be answered by an appeal to the testimony and experience of all ages and countries to the contrary.

It was further asserted by the same member, that typhus fever is not contagious. This has already been answered; and it may now be asked for what purpose have the charitably disposed been so shamefully imposed upon, and have had their pockets picked, to support what are called fever hospitals, the pretended object of which was to protect the community from the infection of this cruel malady? What man, woman, or child, I may also say, is so ignorant as not to have known or heard, within the circle of their own associates, of clergymen in the discharge of their sacred functions, of medical attendants and others, who approach the bed-side of the sufferers, catching and dying of this disorder? Was the existence of it in Ireland in 1817, and its extention to Great Britain in the following year, a mere delusion? And what liberally educated man has not read in history of the Black Assizes of Oxford, the like at Exeter and Taunton, and other places, in the seventeenth century, not to mention the tragical incidents at the Old Bailey, in the memory of man, 1750, in which so many of the judges, jury, and auditory, were taken ill and died? According to this creed, all these facts, and the opinion of contagion being engendered in prisons, workhouses, ships, and the crowded habitations of the poor, are hereafter to be enlisted among fictions or vulgar errors; and little anxiety need be entertained, nor expense incurred, for the future prevention of these mortal disorders. To say that those gentlemen who were taken ill in the court did not communicate the fever to their families and attendants, and that therefore it cannot be contagious, argues a profound ignorance of the history and phenomena of this class of diseases. It is well known to every one who has been conversant with great naval, military, and civil hospitals, as the writer of this has been, that when patients are received into them in circumstances of those described at the Old Bailey, if the hospital should be badly ventilated, crowded, and unhealthy, they will generate the same disease with which they themselves are affected, and communicate it to those who touch or approach them. Where, on the contrary, the hospital is clean, well aired, and no accumulation or concentration of effluvia exists, so as to resemble the private houses in which the judges, jury, and

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on 08 April, 2017

auditors of the Old Bailey were accommodated, no fever will be engendered and communicated. The multiplied experience of practical men has put these facts beyond the reach of all doubt or cavil.

In the course of the same debate of the 30th of March last, another honourable member ventured to assure the house, according to the reporters, that no mention of contagion was to be found in ancient authors. A work of high authority, by Dr. Paris and M. Fonblanque, saves me the trouble of answering this, and ought to have prevented the repetition of an assertion so shallow and groundless. The mention of contagion, and the allusions to it, can be proved by innumerable quotations from the ancient classical and medical authors. It is remarkable, that the member who broached this is a gentleman of fine taste and high literary attainments—a circumstance which clearly betrays that these gentlemen have not formed their opinions on the suggestions of their own excellent understandings and learning, and that no reference has been made, nor any deference paid, to the evidence of those regular and experienced practitioners who, at the request of the committee, had gratuitously, but not less zealously, and cheerfully, sacrificed so much time and attention in pouring out to them the collected knowledge of their whole lives, so as to afford them the best information attainable from every accessible source, foreign and domestic, ancient and modern, and all grounded either on authentic facts or their own observation; I say facts and observation in opposition to theory, an Imputation most injuriously charged on these gentlemen in the book of the lawyer above alluded to. I challenge him to point out a single word of theory in all these evidences, for they all consist of dry and well-authenticated matters of fact. On the contrary, the arguments of the non-contagionists rest entirely on theory; for what can be more theoretical or more abhorrent to the first principles of legitimate induction, than to lay down a law *á priori*—that is, a mere assumption, that no disease can be contagious but that which, like the small-pox, is so in all circumstances? Facts, or in other words, the phenomena of nature, are commanded, as it were, to submit to the laws which these theoretical tyrants presented, in place of theory being subordinate to fact. In the case in question, for instance, what can be better established as matter of fact, than that the plague is as contagious as small-pox under a given range of atmospheric heat, but not above or below that range? And they forget that variety is as prominent a feature in nature, particularly animal and vegetable nature, as uniformity is. This is also the place to remark, that these theorists (whether from ignorance or design is best known to themselves) make a singular abuse of the word *epidemic*. There is no artifice of which sophistry avails itself more than the vague and ambiguous employment of words. In order to maintain precision in language, and therefore in argument, on the subject of infection, this term ought to be contradistinguished from *endemic*—a term I observe never employed by the non-contagionists. According to long-established acceptation, the term *epidemic* is applied to those generally prevailing diseases, most commonly of the febrile class, which are communicated by the morbid effluvia of the living human body; *endemic* for those which proceed from the exhalations of the soil. To the former contagious diseases belong, such as small-pox and plague; to the latter, agues or intermittent fevers, which are never contagious. The advocates of non-contagion, by some strange and unauthorized misapplication of words, do not adhere to this classical, old-established, and legitimate classification, but, by a distinction utterly unintelligible to me, subdivide them into epidemic and contagious. It is clear that the epithet *contagious* cannot be employed as the correlative of the epithet *epidemic*; for, as the one comprehends the other, this would be an unmeaning solecism in language. The proper correlative of epidemic is endemic; so that, to ask whether a disease is contagious or epidemic, is putting a question which does not admit of answer, it being unintelligible nonsense; and we have here a specimen of no ordinary ingenuity whereby a sophism in logic is conveyed and sustained by a solecism in philology. It is remarkable that the term endemic is prudently and studiously avoided by the advocates of non-contagion; for the proper employment of it would deprive them of that specious and hollow verbiage by which they are endeavouring to blind and mislead their ignorant or careless readers. This confounding, misapplying, and suppressing of terms, constitute a large part of those sophistical tricks by which they incessantly labour to mystify the public mind on the subject of contagion, bewildering in a labyrinth of undefined words and phrases the intellects of those unwary, ignorant, or half-learned persons, in or out of the profession, whom it is their wish to mislead.

No one can be more sensible than the writer of this of the improved health and diminished susceptibility to disease from better habits of life in the present generation. We have, indeed, enjoyed a long exemption from pestilence; but so had the Island of Malta nearly as long, where it nevertheless showed itself 12 years ago; a great number of the inhabitants, but few of the garrison, perished by it; the latter having been protected by prompt and judicious means of prevention, facilitated by the excellent lazaretto belonging to that fortress. Though, therefore the relaxations proposed seem to be such as may be safely adopted, it would be matter of deep concern to every reflecting and humane person were a total abolition proposed. Let us not forget that the future appearance of this scourge, too awful to admit of description, is still within the limits of possibility; and in what a deplorable situation should we be, were it to overtake us in the absence of all preventive institutions! and the reluctance to believe in it would still farther retard and paralyse the efforts to counteract it

THE STAR,—May 7.

Dover, May 5.—Last night was launched from the yard of Mr. James Duke, ship-builder, a beautiful new steam vessel, called the Calpe, of 400 tons and upwards, intended for the Mediterranean trade. Sailed yesterday his Majesty's packet the Fury with the mail and passengers, amongst whom were Madame Catalani and daughter.

BOW-STREET.

Two fashionably dressed young men, named Morehead and Esterby, were brought before Mr. Halls charged with assaulting a Bow-street patrol, at Shooter's hill. Randall, the patrol stated that, on Tuesday evening last he was on duty at Shooter's-hill, and observed a chaise on the road coming towards him in a zig-zag motion, and the driver appeared unable to drive his horse steadily. It appeared that Mr. Esterby had the whips and Mr. Morehead had the rein; and whilst Mr. Esterby flogged Mr. Morehead tried to guide the horse; but

The horse—which never in that sort
Had handled been before;
What things behind his tail had got,
Did wonder more and more.

When they came up they drove him, Randall, on the bank, and then cut him across the head and face with a whip. He had previously called out "Patrol," and when they flogged him with the whip, they repeated his words, with some sneering observations He following them up the hill and called to Mather, his companion, to stop them. but the defendants kept on at a rapid rate, Morehead with the reins and Esterby with the whip in his hand. It reply to this charge, Esterby said he was a Cadet under Col. Peters, of the Riding School, Pimlico, and Morehead said he was a Medical Student. They had engaged a horse and gig to enjoy a day's pleasure, and being rather fresh, and the horse having had two feeds of corn, he had gone on at a very brisk rate. They declared most positively they did not strike the Patrol, and they accounted for one having the reins and the other the whip, by assuring the Magistrate that was a matter of necessity. The reins had broke, when they were ascending the hill, and while one joined them, the other held the whip. They further stated, that they got intoxicated after dinner, and they believe that the Patrol observed it and was desirous of making some money by a compromise.

Mr. Halls said he would prevent anything of the kind, and called upon the defendants to find bail for their appearance at the Sessions.

THE TIMES.—May 9.

Death of Tomlimson the Engraver.—The fate of irregular talent is painfully illustrated by the following relation, which has reached us from one of our Parisian correspondents; the mixture of the ludicrous with the tragic gives an odd effect to the catastrophe. Tomlinson had long wished to visit Paris, and a few months since an English gentleman, who resides there, was induced to gratify his wishes; he gave him a lodging at his country house, fitted up a room for him, and procured him employment from the booksellers. Unfortunately, Tomlinson found that he could get a small glass of brandy for a halfpenny, and a large one for a penny; the consequence was, that he was drunk every day, and in two months he had not finished one small book plate. At last, having worked regularly for two or three days, but wanting a pair of shoes, he asked the loan of money to buy them, and ten francs were given him for that purpose Instead of buying his shoes, he went and bought a bottle of brandy; he stayed out all night and all the next day; in that evening he laid out the remainder of his money in brandy, and took the road to the river, followed by all the children of the village. Arrived on the banks of the Seine, and having fallen several times in his way thither, he pulled off his coat, took off his cravat and hat, and put the bottle to his mouth, and having drained it of the last drop, he threw it into the water, leaped in after it, and was drowned. The next morning the body was found by the fishermen on drawing their nets. Thus perished this unfortunate man. His fate shows us on what a slender thread hangs human life. Had there been a pair of shoes in the village to fit him, he would have been still alive; by his talent he could have gained 12l. to 15l. per month, and had work for 12 months certain already ordered. Only two days before his death, he expressed how happy he was, and how well he lived, having excellent dinners and a bottle of good wine a day for twenty-pence.—*Literary Gazette*.

THE TIMES.—May 10.

THE DUKE OF DEVON-HIRE'S CONCERT AT DEVONSHIRE-HOUSE, ON FRIDAY.

"The whole of the fashionable world, without any distinction as it relates to party, were assembled in this splendid mansion to hear, for the first time in England, the powerful and thrilling strains of Signor Veluti. The songs, chosen on this occasion by this extraordinary person, were "*Notte tremenda*," by Morlachi. The effect produced by the Signor was prodigious, and perfectly original. The remainder of the concert consisted of English airs, which were sung by English artists. The whole suite of rooms in this palace were thrown open, and in the intervals of the music, Lord Grey, the Marquis of Lansdown, Lord Rosslyn, Lord Darnley, Lord Derby, Mr. Tierney, Mr Lambton, Mr. Brougham, Lord Liverpool, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Brunswick, Lord Burford, Mrs Coutts, and nearly the whole Bench of Bishops, mingled together without distinction. There was a profusion of delicacies, especially hot-house grapes and Rum punch, which were exquisite of their kind. Nothing could equal the kind attentions of the noble host to all his distinguished visiters."—*Evening paper.*

A prospectus of a new periodical work, entitled the *Parthenon*, which is to be chiefly devoted to the fine arts, has just appeared. It is particularly remarkable for the manner in which the work is intended to be executed, and of which the prospectus is a specimen. Though this prospectus appears in the usual printed character, it is actually printed from stone. Drawings, written music, and manuscript, are introduced into the body of the letter press, and the whole is printed off at one impression. This new process, by which types are employed in lithography, and made to return impressions from stone, is called typo-lithography. It may be employed with great advantage in various ways, but particularly in works in which illustrative prints are introduced into the same page with letter press. If we may judge by the specimen, the work will be worthy of the patronage of all admirers of art. The allegorical vignette shows equal delicacy of design and execution.

THE TIMES,—May 12.

Our readers have all heard of the scandalous peculations of the French Commissariat during the Spanish war, and the shameful bargains of the Contractor-General Ouvrard, whose appointment was obtained, and whose conduct was at first justified, by the head of the Cabinet. M. De Villele introduced into the budget of this year the definitive settlement of the accounts of the campaign, and wished to escape from the future scrutiny of the Chamber by procuring its immediate approbation. The Ultras, being aware of this manœuvre, and knowing how much they held him in their power by hanging such a charge over his head, have postponed the consideration of Ouvrard's contracts till next session. They have thus broken their faith with the Minister—that faith, on the pledging of which they obtained forty millions sterling of the public money; and they pretend to found on their present opposition a claim to that honourable independence which they had lost by their previous interested subserviency. Thus, as in all illassorted or unprincipled coalitions, the parties brought together by selfishness have proceeded to their common end with mutual jealousy; they despise each other for their dishonest concessions—view each other with a common suspicion, and are only kept together by a league which enables both to profit by the sacrifice of public liberty, or the appropriation of the public resources. In the present case M. De Villele, by the slow execution and the complicated machinery of his law of indemnity, has put a curb into the mouth of the emigrants for five years; and they, in their turn, hold the mass of Spanish delinquencies over his head as a menace, till they try their own length or ascertain the feelings of the King in a future session. This natural hostility of principles, and artificial concert of interest, which prevail between the Minister and the emigrants, is viewed with indignation by the really independent portion of the people; and yet this is the only result of the establishment of their representative system. In all these factious differences, the interest of the nation and the maintenance of national rights are entirely left out of the question, unless when forced upon the Ministry by the expression of general discontent, or the threat of public disturbance.

So far as depends on the House of Commons, Catholic Emancipation has become the law of the land. But it is only the representatives of the people who as yet have sanctioned it—those who, we believe, amidst all the defects, whether argumentative or practical, in the composition of the House of Commons, do represent with a considerable approach to truth the feelings, the principles, and opinions of the English nation, its liberality, justice, and good sense. Of another assembly constituting a second ordeal through which this great measure has to work its progress, we may venture to say, that its decisions are not always those which express the prevailing sentiment of the English nation. The House of Lords is more distinguished by wealth than any public body now in existence, or that ever existed perhaps, if we except the Roman Senate during one period of the empire. But it is wealth almost confined to landed property; its immediate possessors have in few cases acquired it by their industry or talent. They are men who have not looked at the affairs of empire from more than a single point of view; they have not mingled with the community so much as any other of the various classes which compose it. There is more inertness of constitution—more stagnation of reason—more sameness of character—more incapacity of transition from one state of feeling to its opposite—more satisfaction with whatever has long endured because the greatness of every individual aristocrat, who knows that he is already at the top of society, and can be no personal gainer by change, has grown up with the system;—these characteristics of the House of Peers are favourable to the general stability of the Commonwealth; but they are adverse for a time to the adoption of each separate improvement. This dignified body of proprietors, indeed, are seldom otherwise than behind the bulk of the nation in watching, or at least acting on signs and seasons. We do not say that they are less enlightened by reflection than men of somewhat inferior degree; but perhaps they are less warmed than might be desirable by friction with the general spirit of the country. How such supposed attributes of the Upper House of Parliament may affect that most important measure now about to be submitted to it, is an anxious question.

The cause of Emancipation has before been frustrated by the Lords when the sentiment of the people was friendly to it. Is it fitting or politic that the rights of the subject and the extension of public liberty, should find their only obstacle in the highest orders of the State? Is there not also, we humbly ask, some peril involved in the rejection of this measure? We agree with Mr. Grant, that the single consideration—"What *shall be done with Ireland* if emancipation be refused?"—is enough to settle the whole question.

We have never yet heard a candid anti-Catholic assert that the Irish nation could be left a prey to the turbulence which now perennially distracts it; nor an uncandid one able to explain what cure he had in prospect, *but* emancipation for the Catholics.

We have never heard a man of any party bold enough to deny that Ireland, torn by religious and civil feuds, would be a deadly instrument in the hands of a foreign Power—first, to embarrass England by apprehensions, and exist by arms.

To set against these, there is not one distinct and palpable ground of fear defined, much less established, is an argument against Emancipation, which does not exist without it—we may add, *for want of it*. Deep is the responsibility now resting on the House of Lords. May Providence direct them!

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieutenant-General Sir George Walker, G. C. B., appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces at Fort St. George, was appointed Second in Council at that Presidency.

Yesterday a ballot was taken at the East India House of the following question, viz.—"That this Court confirm the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 30th of March last, whereby the Commander and owners of the late ship *Kent* are fully acquitted from all imputation of neglect or misconduct in respect to the loss of that ship." At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers who reported the question to be decided in the affirmative.

THE TIMES,—May 13,

Last month a subaltern officer of the Guards stabbed his captain, while at exercise, behind his back. The murderer was sentenced by a court-martial to run the gauntlet 12 times through 1,000 men, which punishment was inflicted the day before yesterday: the delinquent expired immediately after.

SCOTS ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

[From a correspondent.]

The approaching dissolution of Parliament excites much interest in Scotland, from the number of electioneering contests that are looked for. In Orkney, the death of Sir William Honyman secures the predominancy of Lord Dundas. Caithness is be disputed by the Hon. James Sinclair, brother of the present Earl, and by the late member Captain Sinclair, eldest son of Sir John Sinclair; both parties are very near each other, but the Captain is understood to have at present the better chance, although opposed by Government. Sutherlandshire belongs to the Marchioness of Stafford, and will return either Mr. M'Pherson Grant, the present member, or according to rumour, Lord F. Leveson Gower; in which latter event Mr. Grant will come in for the Kirkwall district of burghs, a majority of which is now the property of the Marchioness. The county of Ross, presently represented by Sir James M'Kenzie, is to be disputed with him by Mr. Francis M'Kenzie, son of the Lord Lieutenant, Sir Hector M'Kenzie, and the issue is exceedingly doubtful. During the late Lord Seaforth's time, this country was represented by some member of his family, but the Government interest has now the ascendant. Invernesshire, which since 1802 has been peaceably possessed by the late Mr. Charles Grant, and his son, the Vice President of the Board of Trade, on the strength of East India influence, is to be violently contested by Lord Macdonald, Colonel John Baillie, M. P. Mr. M'Leod, of M'Leod, and Mr. Grant, the member. His lordship is the most extensive proprietor in the shire, and if the election does not come on for some months, he can bring up to the poll more freeholders than any of his opponents. But the late Mr. Grant procured so many cadetships, writerships, and surgeonships, for the needy sons, brothers, and cousins of the freeholders, that the Vice-President has still a greater number of votes than any one of the other candidates, although a coalition among the parties (which is talked of) would at once drive him out of the field. A vote or freehold in this county sells generally for 1,000l.; and a man having hungry sons and relatives (no uncommon circumstance) would never grudge this sum; because, until lately he could rely on lucrative appointments for them in India. By Mr. Grant's death, however, this mode of recompense is at an end, notwithstanding its being as necessary as ever; and many of the Inverness freeholders, like other thriving men, being more influenced in their conduct by the expectation of future favours, than by gratitude for past ones, will naturally be attracted to Colonel Baillie, who as a Director of the East India Company can get them the needful. The other candidate, Mr. M'Leod, is son of Colonel M'Leod, who once represented the county, and constantly supported Mr. Fox; his interest is rather limited from his violating Buonaparte's rule—never to strike two blows at the same time—for by canvassing both town and county, he has almost lost all chance of succeeding in either. Nairnshire is under Lord Cawder's family, and his Lordship's brother is present member; but as, by the Union treaty between the kingdoms, this county only returns a member alternately with Cromarty, this lattern shire will enjoy the honour at the first lection. Mr. Davidson, jun., of Tulloch, son of the eminent West India merchant, has started opposition to the former member, Mr. M'Leod, of Cadboll; and should he succeed (and his party is strong), Ministers will acquire the parliamentary adhesion of another county to their measures. Inverness and its district of burghs will be represented by Mr. Robert Grant, the barrister, brother of the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, in room of Mr. George Cumming. This district is composed of the burghs of Inverness, Nains Forres and Fortrose, who send one member amongst them all. Nairn, and New Forres, belong to Sir William G. Cumming, whose uncle, Mr. George Cumming, is returned for two Parliaments; and Inverness and Fortrose, which are in the Grant interest, return for other two Parliaments, and so on. Moryashire is represented by Colonel Francis W. Grant, brother of the Earl of Seafield, who is a lunatic, and to whose extensive estates the Colonel succeeds. Lord Fife runs him very closely in Morayshire, but his Lordship's own seat for Banffshire is getting into danger from the Seafield interest. As a set-off, however, the Elgin district of burghs is now at Lord Fife's disposal. His family, previous to the last general election, had the burgh of Banff and Inverury; Cullen and Elgin belonged to Lord Seafield; and Kintore to the Earl of that name. By an arrangement between the Seafield and Kintore families, although of different politics, their three burghs always voted for a mutual friend, and being a majority, the two Fife burghs were a mere drug. But the present Lord Fife, at much expense and trouble, ousted the Seafield party in 1820 out of Elgin, so that he has now three out of the five burghs, and his brother will be the future member of this district. Aberdeenshire is and will be again represented by Captain Gordon, for Sir Charles Forbes, M. P. has left the ground. Any little political interest still in the Gordon family is to be met with in this county. At one time they were powerfully felt in Inverness, Moray, Banff, and Aberdeen; but the Duke of Gordon is now never heard of politically speaking, except in splitting an occasional vote, or reviving some dormant right of superiority. His Grace, as hereditakeeper of the Castle of Inveruess, holds very valuable estates in that county, though no man for the last 50 years could point out a stone of the building; he has also the very lucrative post of keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, and can make but a very inadequate political return to Government for it. Perthshire is directed by the Duke of Atholl, where he is as popular as he is in the Isle of Man: the county was for several Parliaments represented in opposition by Lord Lynedoch, then Colonel Graham, upon whose elevation Sir Peter Murray became a leader. But this gentleman was speedily taken out of the way by naming him a Baron of the Scots Exchequer; and any man might now suppose that the Duke, or rather his friend, could count on walking over the course. Mrs. Canning's nephew, however, the Hon. John Stewart, second son of Lord Moray, has just started in opposition to the Duke's friend, Sir George Murray; and the manner in which Sir George was lately shown up in the King's Bench, at the instance of Sir James Erskine, has been so prejudicial to his character, that the Hon. Mr. Stewart is obtaining votes which he otherwise could not expect, and with his own interest puts the Duke's nominee in jeopardy.